

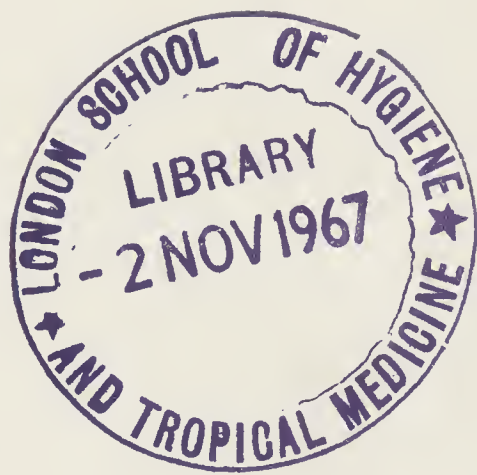
COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR
1923.

PRESTON:
R. Seed & Sons, Printers, 43 Guildhall Street.
1924.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1923-24.

Chairman : MR. COUNCILLOR RICHARD DURHAM.

Vice-Chairman : MR. COUNCILLOR A. DIXON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	Mr. Councillor E. C. C. FIRTH, J.P.
Mr. Alderman HENRY CARTMELL.	Mr. Councillor T. SNELHAM.
Mr. Alderman J. C. HAMILTON, J.P.	Mr. Councillor J. HERBERT.
Mr. Alderman J. ORMROD, J.P.	Mrs. Councillor A. M. PIMBLETT.
Mr. Councillor T. KING.	Mr. Councillor T. H. C. DERHAM, M.B., C.M.
Mr. Councillor T. C. RAINFORD.	Mr. Councillor E. A. HEANEY.
Mr. Councillor J. HUNT.	Mrs. Councillor M. ASTLEY-BELL, J.P.
Mr. Councillor H. FAZACKERLEY.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : MRS. COUNCILLOR A. M. PIMBLETT.

The Health Committee with the following Ladies adopted as Members :—

Mrs. BARWICK.	Mrs. TODD, J.P.
Mrs. DUNBAR, J.P.	Mrs. JAMIESON.
Mrs. MARSDEN, J.P.	Mrs. STANGER.

TUBERCULOSIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Nine Members of the Health Committee, with the following Members of the Insurance Committee adopted as Members :—

MR. J. CORBISHLEY.	MR. W. PEMBERTON.	MR. R. SUTTON.
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Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough for the year 1923.

The vital statistics on the whole are satisfactory. The death rate has been practically stationary since 1920. The birth rate has gradually declined since 1920 and shews a slight diminution of the rate and the number born compared with last year's figures. Ten years ago when both death rate and birth rate were considerably higher than they are now, the excess of births over deaths was equal to eight per 1,000 living. To-day it is less than six. Infant Mortality is practically the same as it was last year. Among the principal causes of deaths the continued increase in those due to Cancer is shewn in the tables, and is compared with a decline in those due to Tuberculosis in a chart. The figures are fully set forth in the first part of the Report.

The close relation which Public Health bears to curative medicine and to social conditions is illustrated in summaries prepared by the Authorities of the Royal Infirmary, the Poor Law, the National Insurance Committee and the Employment Exchange. In the second part, the Sanitary environment is dealt with. It is nowadays the fashion to decry the importance of old-fashioned sanitary work, but in my opinion this class of work is of immense importance and is the foundation upon which all other Public Health measures must rest.

I would draw the Council's attention particularly to the smoke nuisance. Our limit is too high (5 minutes' black smoke in half an hour's observation) and sufficient observations are not taken. It is wasteful to throw great quantities of unburned fuel into the atmosphere. It is annoying and expensive to householders to remove this fuel from their houses and goods, and the breathing of a fuel laden atmosphere is a danger to life and health.

The third part of the Report relates to the measures taken to protect food. The Veterinary Surgeon's work in connection with meat inspection is noteworthy. The Borough is in the satisfactory position of knowing that all meat consumed is subjected to a close and competent supervision and is marked as satisfactory before reaching the shop. This could only have been achieved by the cordial co-operation and assistance of the butchers. The question of the supervision of

milk is receiving close attention. I am of opinion that no milk other than that produced on a supervised farm and bottled on the premises should be sold.

Part IV. relating to infectious diseases shews the absence of any serious epidemic of illness during the year. Whooping Cough was more prevalent than usual, and caused a slight excess of deaths. Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric were below the average and notwithstanding the amount of Small Pox in the Midlands, we were not visited by the disease. Dr. Walker deals very thoroughly with Tuberculosis at the end of Part IV.

Maternity and Child Welfare and Hospital Treatment are dealt with in Sections V. and VI., and the concluding Section relates to Housing about which it is my duty to report what is a matter of common knowledge, that is, that a large number of Preston people are living under unhealthy and uncomfortable conditions and that these conditions are particularly unfavourable to young married people and young children, and that the remedy is only to be found in the building of a large number of houses.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks for the loyal assistance always forthcoming from the Staff and for the sympathetic support and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of your Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. A. SHARPE,
Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



MORTALITY PER MILLION FROM
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS — RED
CANCER — GREEN

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I.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	3,964
Population, estimated middle of 1923...	...	...	...	...	121,700
				1922=23	1923=24
Rateable Value	...	...	£591,770	...	£598,748
Sum represented by a penny					
rate	...	...	£2,100	...	£2,150
			s. d.		s. d.
Total Rates Levied	...	13	9	...	12 6
Rate for Public Health	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Highways	...	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Scavenging	...	0	6	...	0 5
„ House Refuse	...	0	10	...	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Sewerage	...	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 6

	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.
Births—Legitimate	1,189	1,127	19.02
„ Illegitimate ...	53	57	0.09
Deaths—Nett	1,676	Rate	13.77
Number of Marriages, 957.		Marriage Rate, 7.8	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth—			
From Sepsis—3.		From other causes—8.	
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—			
Legitimate—95.	Illegitimate—164.	Total—98.	
Deaths from Measles at all ages ...	...	...	6
„ Whooping Cough ...	...	...	22
„ Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	22

POPULATION.

The following information is supplied by the Registrar-General :—

“ The procedure followed in adjusting the local Census populations of 1921 in order to arrive at estimates of resident populations for that year which could suitably be used in connection with statistics of births and deaths classified according to area of residence is described in the Registrar-General's Statistical Review (text) for 1921.

The estimates of population as at 30th June, 1923, which are now provided have been based on the adjusted 1921 figures, after allowance for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in each area and of migration as indicated from other sources of information, such as the changes in the numbers on the Parliamentary Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade, and are supplied only for use in Vital Statistics.

Estimated population, 1923—121,700."

The Vital Statistics of the various wards are set out in the table below. As will be seen, they vary very much from one another, and a reference to previous reports shews that they vary from year to year.

TABLE IA.

WARD	Census 1921	Estimated Population, June, 1923	Nett Deaths	Rate per 1000 living	Births	Rate per 1000 living	Deaths of Infants	Infant Mortality per 1000 born
St. John's	11647	11970	167	13.9	260	21.7	26	100
Avenham ...	7155	7305	114	15.6	117	16.0	14	120
Christ Church	8474	8710	133	15.2	207	23.7	24	116
Ashton ...	9030	9175	101	11.0	133	14.4	6	45
Maudland ...	9641	9900	128	12.9	203	20.5	14	69
St. Peter's ...	11319	11800	143	12.1	263	22.3	25	95
Moorbrook ...	8736	9000	118	13.1	136	15.1	13	96
Park ...	14470	14885	196	13.1	302	20.3	25	83
Trinity ...	9684	9940	187	18.8	217	21.8	27	124
Deepdale ...	10743	11585	153	13.2	259	22.3	30	116
Ribbleton ...	9065	9780	123	12.5	196	20.0	18	92
Fishwick ...	7442	7650	110	14.4	133	17.4	16	120
Unknown ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	117406	121,700	1676	13.77	2426	19.11	238	98

In the Borough as a whole there has been a slight fall in the Birth Rate, while the Death Rate and the Infant Mortality are practically the same as last year.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from Whooping Cough (22—4), Cancer (155—128), and Arterio-Sclerosis (58—31), and a decrease in those caused by Measles (6—66), Influenza (54—85), and Nephritis (37—47). Deaths from other causes are approximately the same as in 1922.

There were 16 deaths from Suicide, compared with 17 last year. In the five years 1914-1918 the average was 8.8, and in the succeeding five years 12.6.

The tables which follow deal with the Vital Statistics, and compare them with previous years and with other towns. They also illustrate the mortality in the various Wards. The figures supplied by the Registrar-General agree in the totals with those locally compiled, but differ slightly in detail. Calculations have been based upon the former.

TABLE IB.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1923 and previous nine years.

YEAR.	Total Population.	BIRTHS. Nett.		CIVILIAN POPULA- TION.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Num- ber.	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- resid'ts regis- tered in the district	of Resi- dents not regist'd in the district	Und'r 1 yr.of age		At all Ages.	
									Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber	Rate.
1914	118,514	2841	23.97		1681	14.18	58	250	401	141	1873	15.80
1915	118,118	2546	21.48	111936	1878	16.78	50	258	395	155	2086	18.63
1916	119,611	2315	19.36	109935	1581	14.39	46	239	254	109	1774	16.14
1917	118,993	2019	16.96	106747	1461	13.69	57	241	255	124	1660	15.46
1918	118,595	1906	16.07	105845	1778	16.79	66	232	213	113	1944	18.36
1919	122,168	2086	17.45	117277	1619	13.55	66	207	225	110	1760	14.72
1920	122,133	2984	24.43	121950	1539	12.57	83	203	301	101	1659	13.60
1921	119,900	2811	23.44		1449	12.08	61	207	316	112	1595	13.30
1922	120,900	2482	20.53		1528	12.64	74	208	242	97	1662	13.75
1923	121,700	2426	19.11		1527	12.54	78	227	238	98	1676	13.77

Total population at all ages		117,406	} At Census of 1921.
Number of inhabited houses		27,189	
Area of District in acres (Land and Inland Water).....	3,964	Average number of persons per house..	4.31

TABLE Ic.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the year 1923.

Supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	841	133	27	27	21	30	101	251	157	94
	F	833	105	27	16	25	23	98	208	179	152
1 Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
2 Small Pox	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	M	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4 Scarlet Fever	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough	M	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	15	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Diphtheria	M	6	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
7 Influenza	M	32	1	...	1	1	2	7	13	6	1
	F	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	8
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal meningitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	61	...	...	1	2	5	22	29	2	...
	F	44	...	...	...	2	10	23	7	2	...
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M	17	4	4	2	2	2	3	...	...	...
	F	17	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	...	...
12 Cancer, malignant disease	M	69	...	...	...	...	2	3	43	17	4
	F	86	...	...	...	...	...	8	45	23	10
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
14 Diabetes	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...
	F	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	4
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	M	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	18	13
	F	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	18	15
16 Heart Disease	M	72	...	...	1	2	2	12	26	20	9
	F	97	...	...	...	5	3	6	33	32	18
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	8
	F	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	10
18 Bronchitis	M	79	12	2	...	1	...	4	17	24	19
	F	82	9	1	...	...	1	...	22	26	23
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	109	27	12	7	5	4	16	23	9	6
	F	80	23	14	3	2	1	7	11	11	8
20 Other respiratory diseases	M	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	14	...	...	1	...	1	2	7	2	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
22 Diarrhœa, &c.	M	17	11	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	13	9	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	M	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	M	14	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	6	...
	F	23	...	...	...	2	...	6	8	6	1
26 Puerperal Sepsis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...
28 Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, Premature Birth	M	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	43	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29 Suicide	M	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...
30 Other deaths from violence	M	28	1	...	4	2	4	9	5	3	...
	F	9	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1
31 Other defined diseases	M	129	17	2	3	1	2	7	35	30	32
	F	160	12	4	2	4	1	18	35	32	52
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown...	M	15	...	1	...	1	1	2	8	2	...
	F	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	1

TABLE Ic. (Continued).

Number and Cause of Death in each Ward for the Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	St. John's Ward.	Avenham Ward.	Christ Church Ward.	Ashton Ward.	Maudland Ward.	St. Peter's Ward.	Moor Brook Ward.	Park Ward.	Trinity Ward.	Deepdale Ward.	Ribbleton Ward.	Fishwick Ward.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	3	...	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	21
Diphtheria, Croup ...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	10
Influenza ...	3	5	10	2	1	...	2	3	9	4	4	9	...	52
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Resp. System ...	15	8	6	7	8	10	6	16	12	11	6	5	...	110
Other Tuberculous Diseases .	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	...	25
Cancer, Malig. Disease ...	11	9	7	12	16	12	16	20	16	11	17	8	...	155
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6
Diabetes ...	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	2	1	1	...	22
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	8	7	11	6	8	9	5	9	6	9	3	7	...	88
Organic Heart Disease ...	18	17	11	10	10	21	16	17	18	12	8	12	1	171
Arterio Sclerosis ...	7	3	4	2	4	3	2	8	7	5	7	6	...	58
Bronchitis ...	18	12	16	7	12	15	10	15	17	16	10	8	...	156
Pneumonia, all forms ...	23	11	15	10	11	16	15	20	19	20	17	9	...	186
Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	3	2	...	16
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2	3	1	1	3	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	20
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	3	...	5	1	1	...	3	3	7	1	1	1	...	26
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	10
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	4	4	2	1	2	5	7	3	2	...	4	3	...	37
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy & parturition.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	8
Congen. Debility & Malformation. Premature Birth ...	10	7	10	...	5	6	3	10	10	15	9	7	...	92
Suicide ...	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	16
Other Deaths from Violence ...	3	2	3	9	4	2	4	2	3	5	3	1	...	41
Other defined diseases ...	27	16	18	21	27	24	13	44	37	26	21	20	...	294
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	3	2	5	4	3	2	2	1	7	2	2	4	...	37
Totals	167	114	133	101	129	143	118	196	187	153	124	110	1	1676

TABLE 1D.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

This Table, with the exception of the line relating to the Borough, has been supplied by the Registrar-General:—

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULA- TION	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified Causes of Death	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales...	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1	
105 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Ad- justed Popul'ns. 20,000-50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	...	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3	
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.9	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1	
County Borough of Preston...	19.11	13.77	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.18	0.08	0.44	0.80	9.0	98	93.5	3.9	2.6	

TABLE IE.

Abstract from the Registrar General's Report for the Quarter ended December 31st,
1923.

Population, Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality for the 52 weeks ended
December 29th, 1923.

NAME OF TOWN.	Adjusted population Mid., 1922.	Birth Rate.	Re- corded Death Rate.	Meas- les.	Scarlet Fever.	Wh'p- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Influ- enza.	Diarr- hoea & Enter itis under 2 years	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
Stockport	125,800	17.5	12.2	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.45	6.8	90
Chester	41,190	20.1	11.6	...	...	0.19	0.05	0.12	8.5	82
Birkenhead	149,200	21.7	10.6	...	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.11	9.3	62
Wallasey	89,790	15.7	10.1	...	...	0.07	0.01	0.35	5.0	58
Liverpool	826,400	24.9	13.5	0.43	0.05	0.19	0.10	0.13	17.8	98
Bootle	79,750	27.0	12.2	0.25	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.13	5.1	73
St. Helens	106,400	24.0	11.6	...	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.27	6.7	92
Southport	72,020	14.1	13.1	0.13	...	...	0.01	0.29	7.9	64
Wigan	91,750	22.3	13.1	...	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.57	7.4	104
Warrington	79,150	22.5	10.6	0.23	0.01	0.27	0.04	0.48	7.3	72
Bolton	182,700	17.3	12.7	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.50	12.7	86
Bury	57,400	15.3	15.2	0.23	0.03	0.07	...	0.66	5.7	99
Manchester	748,500	21.2	13.1	0.11	0.01	0.25	0.06	0.37	12.6	85
Salford	240,700	20.8	12.9	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.12	0.41	13.0	95
Oldham	148,300	17.7	15.8	0.07	0.03	0.31	0.07	0.70	7.6	112
Rochdale	92,510	15.8	13.6	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.44	2.1	82
Burnley	105,100	17.4	13.0	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.19	7.1	101
Blackburn	129,600	16.3	13.2	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.43	10.4	99
Preston	120,900	20.5	13.6	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.08	0.42	8.5	98
Blackpool	74,050	14.9	14.3	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.15	3.6	69
Barrow-in-Furness.	75,690	17.9	10.2	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.15	5.9	90

THE PRESTON ROYAL INFIRMARY.

A general description of the Royal Infirmary has appeared in previous Annual Reports. The following information is abstracted from the Annual Report of the Preston and County of Lancaster Queen Victoria Royal Infirmary for the year 1923 :—

The number of In-patients treated during the year was 3,039, as against 2,381 in the previous year. The daily average number of beds occupied was 190, compared with 167; the total days maintenance being 69,412, as against 58,038.

Last year's record in the Out-patient Department has been exceeded—10,344 patients were treated (an increase of 1,894), including 4,102 Accident and Casualty cases, 2,392 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 1,434 Surgical, 283 Medical, 627 X-Ray, 770 Venereal Disease, 365 Electro-Massage, and 108 visited at home. The aggregate attendances numbered 57,366, and the prescriptions dispensed 22,886.

EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure of the Infirmary was £32,761 19s. 7d., of which £21,309 7s. od. represented Ordinary Maintenance, and £11,452 12s. 7d. Extensions, Improvements, and Special Equipment.

The average costs per patient were as follows :—

	1921.			1922.			1923.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per In-Patient at Infirmary...	119	16	4	107	18	0	102	19	0
Weekly cost per In-Patient at Infirmary...	2	6	1	2	1	6	1	19	6
Cost of each In-Patient at Infirmary	7	8	3	6	2	10	5	7	0
Cost of each Out-Patient at Infirmary	0	6	9	0	6	3½	0	5	10
Weekly cost of each In-Patient at Convalescent Hospital				1	14	9	1	7	0
Cost of each In-Patient at Convalescent Hospital				8	8	0	5	18	0

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Mr. Thomas H. Bentham, Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied the following information.

Number of persons received from the Borough of Preston into the Fulwood Workhouse Hospital :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1920 ...	229	213	66	508
1921 ...	205	294	109	608
1922 ...	237	256	89	582
1923 ...	283	279	104	666

The total amount of Out-door Relief paid in respect of the Borough was as follows :—

				£	s.	d.
1920	...	...	...	3055	18	0
1921	...	...	...	12133	16	0
1922	...	...	...	11692	1	7
1923	...	...	...	4384	12	11

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Mr. Irvine R. Dearnley, Clerk to the Preston Insurance Committee, has been good enough to furnish the following information :—

INSURED POPULATION.

The first stage of removal of the “inflation” between Committee and Committee registers is now completed, and it is now possible to give some approximate idea of the real number of Insured Persons in the Borough. This has been returned at 57,836 on 31st December, 1923.

MEDICAL BENEFIT.

During the year under review Insulin was made available to doctors for administration to insured persons requiring the new form of treatment. The original cost was about 35s. for a week's supply, but this has been gradually reduced, and it is now in the neighbourhood of 15s.

There was a very marked increase in the amount of medicines consumed. No less than 216,335 prescriptions were dispensed by chemists, against 175,124 in 1922, an increase of 41,211. In the same ratio, and in addition to these figures, the Friendly Societies' Medical Association would dispense over 8,000 prescriptions for the insured persons on the list of that institution. Whether the conspicuous absence of sunshine during the summer(?) of 1923, coupled with a low vitality consequent on continued unemployment, accounts for all this medicine consumption it is difficult to say, but the rate shows signs of being maintained during 1924. The total drug bill for 1923 was £7,933 13s. 3d., an increase of nearly £1,500 on 1922.

MEDICAL LIST.

Including the resident doctor at the Medical Association, there are 45 doctors on the Insurance Committee's list.

CHEMISTS.

There are 28 chemists' establishments for the dispensing of medicines. Each establishment has a fully qualified registered pharmacist employed there. With one exception every *qualified* chemist in the Borough is on the Insurance Committee's list.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Jepson, the Manager of the Employment Exchange, has been good enough to supply the following information :—

1923.		Men.		Women.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.
April	...	5,059	...	4,375	...	218	...	287	...	9,939
May	...	4,120	...	2,647	...	160	...	102	...	7,029
June	...	3,981	...	3,206	...	166	...	232	...	7,585
July	...	4,187	...	3,986	...	150	...	325	...	8,648
August	...	4,924	...	6,064	...	242	...	362	...	11,592
September	...	3,566	...	2,798	...	140	...	143	...	6,647
October	...	3,883	...	2,804	...	128	...	177	...	6,992
November	...	3,973	...	2,684	...	120	...	139	...	6,916
December	...	3,951	...	2,862	...	114	...	127	...	7,054
1924.										
January	...	4,409	...	3,663	...	149	...	231	...	8,452
February	...	4,651	...	3,636	...	161	...	227	...	8,675
March	...	3,864	...	2,867	...	84	...	133	...	6,948

The above figures represent the numbers on our Live Register at the end of each statistical month.

As will be observed, the total number unemployed have scarcely been below 7,000, whereas they have gone up to as many as 11,500. These figures represent a measure of local unemployment, which has been very serious in its incidence and effects to employer and employed alike.

The trades most vitally concerned in the numbers are Cotton and Engineering, and although for some weeks past there has been a more hopeful tone regarding the Cotton industry, I am afraid that for a fairly long period yet to come we shall have, in this industry, a considerable amount of unemployment as well as "under" employment.

The state of the Engineering trade at present is rather disturbing. The majority of our local firms stand in need of orders, and whilst the employers are doing their best to continue running full-time, in many instances it is with depleted staffs.

The Motor business is exceptionally busy, and few—if any—skilled men in this trade are procurable.

The Building trade is very active, and likely to remain so for a considerable period. We have vacancies for skilled men of this trade, but owing to a general shortage we have been unable to fill the same.

The amount of Unemployment Benefit paid out during the last quarter, i.e., 13 weeks, averages £3,850 per week.

Unemployment Benefit affords approximately one-third of the amount the applicants would receive as wages if they were in work, and as for quite a long time hundreds of families have been compelled to subsist upon practically one-third of the amount which would be at their disposal in normal times, it follows that there has been a great deal of studied economy to spend the money to the best advantage, and even after this some scarcity, some suffering, and a great deal of domestic anxiety.

II.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply was described in the report for 1920. The work authorised under the Preston Corporation Act of 1921 is now in hand. The new intake in the Langden Valley is completed.

The new intake in the Hareden Valley is in process of construction.

The construction of the new reservoir at Longridge is progressing satisfactorily.

The following report was made by the Borough Analyst upon a sample of the town's water submitted on July 24th, 1924 :—

Parts per 100,000.	
Total solid matter in solution	5.92
Oxygen required to oxidize in 15"	0.041
Oxygen required to oxidize in 3 hours	0.095
Ammonia	0.001
Ammonia from Organic Matter by distillation with alkaline permanganate	0.005
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrites	None.
Combined Chlorine	1.00
Total Hardness	3.00

The water was clear, very slightly yellow, odourless. It contained a very minute trace of suspended matter which consisted of hydrated oxide of iron, and vegetable debris with various diatoms, desmids, rotifers, insect remains, and fresh water sponge. Reaction to Litmus—alkaline. The water is good soft upland surface water, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) W. H. ROBERTS, M.Sc., F.I.C.,
Borough Analyst.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are approximately 28,050 fresh water closets, 500 waste water closets, 14 trough closets (exclusive of those in use at Schools) and 34 privy middens. Of the latter 5 are in Miller Road, off Ribbleton Lane, 28 are situated on farms and cottages in the Rural area of Ashton, Deepdale, Ribbleton and Fishwick Wards, and are not within reach of a sewer, and one is in South Meadow Lane and is due for removal as the land upon which it stands is opened up for building.

The Sanitary Conveniences in use at Factories and Workshops and Schools are not included in the above.

SCAVENGING.

The system in force was described in the report for 1920. The work has been satisfactorily carried out.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

DWELLING HOUSES.

The number of inspections and re-inspections are tabulated for each district :—

TABLE IIa.

Inspections.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS					TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
Inspected on Complaint	944	784	918	708	951	4305
Re Infectious Diseases	62	70	122	74	25	353
Housing and Town Planning Acts	90	100	105	124	82	501
Rent Restriction Act	2	...	...	...	1	3
TOTALS	1098	954	1145	906	1059	5162

Re-Inspections.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS					TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
Inspected on Complaint	2856	1329	1083	1177	1438	7883
Re Infectious Diseases	8	20	27	42	4	101
Housing and Town Planning Acts	151	352	518	563	169	1753
Rent Restriction Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	3015	1701	1628	1782	1611	9737

These inspections and re-inspections involved the sending of 2,633 letters with regard to the common defects, i.e., yard flagging, cleansing and limewashing, and provision of dustbins. Also 425 Informal Notices were served in connection with the surveys under the Housing Regulations, 1910, and the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919. There were also 3 Certificates under the Rent Restriction Act issued and 165 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Acts and 10 under the Housing and Town Planning Acts served by the authority of the Council. Legal action to enforce the requirements of the Council were taken in the following instances :—

Sec. 17 Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The report of 1922 states that Closing Orders were served in respect of the houses Nos. 1, 2 and 4, Back Ribbleton Lane. The matter was brought before

the Magistrates, who arranged to visit the premises, after which they made an order for the tenants to vacate the houses within 28 days. This year the houses have been demolished, and a garage erected on the site.

The results of the work are shewn in Table II B., 4,417 houses in all have been dealt with. The improvements, repairs and alterations are multifarious and cover practically every possible kind of defect. The work done in connection with the Public Health Acts generally relating to one and only occasionally to more than one defect. That in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Act, relating as it did to the poorer class of property, dealt with a variety of defects in each individual house which were discovered during a thorough sanitary survey.

TABLE IIb.

Summary of Work done during the year 1923.

	Public Health Acts.						Housing and Town Planning Acts.					
	SANITARY DISTRICTS					TOTAL	SANITARY DISTRICTS					TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
Houses dealt with :—												
1 Lighting and Ventilation improved ...	1141	400	812	784	633	3770	119	171	98	215	44	647
2 Roofs reconstructed or repaired	51	...	17	13	...	81	83	82	77	52	16	310
3 Floors repaired or relaid	89	11	75	55	58	288	26	30	26	39	14	135
4 Fireplaces repaired or provided	29	3	34	5	5	76	11	89	41	48	14	203
5 Staircases repaired	29	...	...	10	2	41	36	45	58	56	11	206
6 Walls and chimneys pointed and repaired	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	20	28	...	56
7 Repairs and renewals to W.C. accommodation	18	...	...	4	1	23	40	103	143	70	3	359
8 Portable ashpails provided	132	63	68	164	201	628	17	59	12	34	13	135
9 New Sinks or other sanitary fittings...	581	56	105	91	103	939	7	16	20	42	8	93
10 Yard and lobby pavements repaired...	22	...	19	25	16	82	8	36	16	29	5	94
11 Drains tested, repaired or renewed ...	41	1	20	23	7	92	19	15	1	1	1	37
12 Gutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	160	256	235	180	351	1182	14	3	3	...	...	20
13 Provided with sufficient water supply..	198	25	64	77	45	409	28	41	48	74	3	194
14 Plasterwork and limewashing	13	1	1	26	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 General nuisances	141	15	99	15	58	328	95	160	93	198	39	585
	73	22	34	133	8	270	2	65	...	7	...	74

Summary of Work done during the year 1923.

DRAINS.

A large volume of work was done in connection with sanitary defects arising out of drains. The work done is included in the foregoing table. The inspections were as follows :—

Inspections.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS					TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
Street Gullies	15	2	3	...	40	60
Drains	123	974	1087	125	703	3012

Re-Inspections.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS					TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
Street Gullies	15	...	...	2	12	29
Drains	198	3405	1615	264	1123	6605

185 drains were opened out for inspection and testing, and were a Corporation liability. They involved the undertaking of 130 different jobs done partly by Corporation workmen and partly by Contractors. The average time expended on each job was 19.75 hours, and the average cost of labour was £1 9s. 2.6d. In January the cost of Corporation labour was 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour. In July the rate was lowered to 1s. 2¼d. and 1s. 2¾d. per hour. The comparative costs for labour supplied by Contractors was 1s. 8d. and 1s. 7d. per hour. The cost of materials added a further 2s. 4d. to each job. The proportion of the work done by the Council's men and Contractors is as follow :—

	£	s.	d.
Corporation time, 1,283 hours at a cost of ...	88	1	6
Contractors' time, 1,285 hours at a cost of ...	101	16	9
Corporation material	4	17	0
Contractors' material	10	6	5
	<u>£205</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following tables deal with the premises registered, the number of inspections and the results of such inspections. Of the 158 defects originally found, 154 were remedied. There is very little out-working done in the Borough, the premises upon which it is carried out have been frequently inspected and found satisfactory.

TABLE IIc.

List of Factories and Workshops on Register during the year 1923.

	DISTRICT					TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
Artificial Teeth Makers	3	...	5	7	8	23
Bakers and Confectioners (Retail)	56	36	30	25	35	182
Bakers (Public) .....	...	2	...	1	...	3
Basket Makers	2	2	2	...	2	8
Beer Bottlers	3	3	1	1	5	13
Biscuit Makers .....	...	1	2	...	...	3
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Makers, Leather Curriers	26	20	30	26	22	124
Brass Founders .....	...	...	1	1	3	5
Breweries .....	...	1	1	...	1	3
Brush Makers	1	...	...	...	2	3
Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Upholsterers...	5	9	6	5	10	35
Coach Builders	3	2	...	5	1	11
Cotton Waste Cleaners and Dealers .....	...	3	...	2	...	5
Cotton Manufacturers	24	8	13	7	4	56
Coopers	1	1	2	1	...	5
Cycle Makers and Enamellers	1	6	6	4	6	23
Engravers	3	...	...	1	6	10
French Polishers	4	2	...	2	3	11
Ironfounders, Motor Engineers & Boiler Makers	6	10	5	12	9	42
Joiners, Builders, Wheelwrights, Wood Turners	13	17	6	6	11	53
Laundries	3	...	2	...	...	5
Marine Store Dealers .....	...	4	...	3	3	10
Milliners, Dressmakers Underclothing Manu- facturers	29	48	43	37	36	193
Picture Framers, Mount Cutters, Gilders.....	2	1	...	1	3	7
Photographers	4	2	1	6	3	16
Plumbers, Painters	10	9	12	11	14	56
Printers, Bookbinders .....	...	3	...	8	16	27
Restaurant Keepers	3	25	31	4	4	67
Rope and Twine Makers	2	1	...	...	...	3
Saddlers	2	4	...	2	1	9
Smiths, Black and White, and Tinplate	5	12	5	6	10	38
Stone and Marble Masons	9	1	2	1	1	14
Sugar Boilers	4	1	...	1	2	8
Tailors	17	20	8	18	30	93
Watch Makers and Jewellers	10	9	3	6	7	35
Wire Workers .....	...	2	2	...	1	5
Offensive Trades {	Fell Mongers .....	...	...	...	1	1
	Soap Boilers .....	...	...	1	2	3
	Fat and Tallow Melters ...	1	2	1	2	6
	Knacker Yards	1	...	...	...	1
	Gut Scrapers .....	...	1	...	...	1
	Tripe Boilers	1	2	2	...	5
Various	5	13	16	30	21	85
TOTAL	259	281	237	244	285	1306

TABLE II_D.
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home-Work.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Visits to Warehouses	220	...	...
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	42	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1173	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	54	...	...
Total	1489	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	19	19	...	
Want of Ventilation	9	9	...	
Overcrowding	3	3	...	
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	
Other Nuisances	72	70	...	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	24	22	...
	unsuitable or defective...	30	30	...
	not separate for sexes....	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	...	...	...
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100).....	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	...	...	3	
Total	158	154	3	

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

TERS.

TABLE II.F.

Summary of Work done under the Factory and Workshop Act, during the Year 1923.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District	Total.
Number of Factories and Workshops on Register	259	281	237	244	285	1306
„ Circular Letters sent re Out-workers .....	...	20	...	...	...	20
„ Out-workers reported .....	...	36	...	4	4	44
Visits to Factories and Workshops ...	22	504	45	35	100	706
„ Retail Bakehouses	24	284	24	39	52	423
„ Public Bakehouses .....	...	20	...	2	...	22
„ Home-workers premises .....	...	18	...	...	...	18
Drains tested	3	...	...	4	9	16
DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED :—						
Defective Drains	3	...	4	3	14	24
„ Slopstone Pipes	1	...	2	1	1	5
„ Spouts and Roofs	1	...	2	1	2	6
„ Water Closets	7	10	4	4	5	30
„ Yard Pavement	1	...	...	4	...	5
Limewashing required	2	1	8	5	3	19
General Nuisances	1	...	2	4	7	14
Insufficient W.C. accommodation for Females	3	3	4	2	...	12
Insufficient W.C. accommodation for Males .....	...	2	4	3	3	12
No receptacle for refuse .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Manure Accumulations	2	...	12	8	3	25
Overcrowded .....	...	...	2	1	...	3

Total defects found, 158; remedied, 154; also 1 remedied as a result of action in 1922.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are established in the Borough :—

Fell Monger, 1; Soap Boiler, 3; Fat and Tallow Melter, 6; Knackers Yard, 1; Gut Scraper, 1; Tripe Boiler, 5.

All these premises are subject to frequent inspection. 549 Visits were paid during the year. The conditions are as satisfactory as the nature of the trade will allow.

PIG KEEPING.

There are 19 Pig Keepers in the Borough, 5 of whom have been granted permission since 1918. 5 are Farmers and 14 kept pigs before the War. The total number of pigs kept is 208.

The sanitary conditions, especially those relating to the distance from inhabited dwellings, drainage, condition of floors and buildings, and means of temporary storage of manure are satisfactory in most cases. 37 Visits were made to the premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 34 Common Lodging Houses on the register, two having been closed since 1916. The accommodation consists of 910 beds in 236 rooms. The average number of lodgers per night is 664.

The premises were visited regularly at intervals of 3 days or 3,460 visits in all. Proper conditions as to cleanliness, ventilation, keeping of registers, white-washing and avoidance of overcrowding, etc., were firmly enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors.

There are no houses let in lodgings on the register. A few which might come under this designation are regarded and treated as Common Lodging Houses.

In 9 instances the sanitary condition of the buildings has been improved, 34 have been limewashed and cleansed, and 9 nuisances abated. In 6 cases the drains were found defective, and were cleansed and repaired.

THE RAG FLOCK ACT.

No samples have been taken.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

The advice of the Department was sought by proprietors of infested premises on numerous occasions. In 97 cases the "invasion" was of a casual nature and repelled by traps, poison and dogs, and in 43 cases an examination proved that it was due to structural defects of the drains and buildings. In each case

the possibility of further infestation was removed by the execution of the necessary repairs. In these operations over 711 rats were destroyed. Marine Store dealers and offensive trades were free. The necessary inspections and supervision of the work entailed called for 144 visits of the staff.

STABLE PREMISES.

Have been the subject of 52 visits. As a result, 2 have been cleansed, 3 new drains installed, new middens provided in 10 instances, covers to middens in 4 instances, 4 old middens abolished and 8 offensive accumulations abolished, 2 structural repairs carried out.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

In 18 Theatres and Cinemas, of which 2 are used for theatrical performances and the remainder as cinemas, the seating is as follows :—

Cinemas, 16. Total Seats, 13,983.

Theatres, 2. Total Seats, 4,452.

In accordance with the regulation issued by the Ministry, Circular 120, 25/8/20, each place of entertainment has been visited and a certificate issued to the proprietor for presentation to the Licensing Authority, who require such certificate before they can grant the licence. This certificate must state that the premises are satisfactory in sanitary and other respects. Special attention has been paid to ventilation, cleanliness, condition of the dressing rooms and, in the case of picture houses, the proximity of the front seats to the screen. The standard laid down in the Interim Report of the Joint Committee on Eyestrain in Cinemas appointed by the Illuminating Engineering Society in October, 1919, which has been adopted, was given in the report for 1921.

By the adoption of this standard, the removal of 2 rows of seats in one cinema was effected.

In one case a cinema was unsatisfactory as regards ventilation, and still remains so.

During the year the District Inspectors paid 63 visits to places of entertainment.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 & 1913, AND LOCAL CLOSING ORDERS.

1414 observations were made under the above. Prosecutions followed in 10 cases of sales during prohibited hours and penalties were imposed as follows :—

Fined 5s. or 5 days in the case of eight, and of the remaining two one was cautioned by the Town Clerk and the other dismissed with a caution on payment of costs.

8 prosecutions under the Preston Butchers' Closing Order, 1920, resulted in fines as follows :—

2s. 6d. ; 5s. or 5 days ; 20s. or 10 days, plus witness's and advocate's fees ; 10s. or 5 days, plus witness's fee ; 10s. or 5 days, plus witness's fee ; 10s. or 5 days ; 10s. or 5 days ; 20s. or 13 days, plus advocate's fee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the work under the foregoing heads, a large volume of inspection under miscellaneous heads was carried out. These were :—

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	2 visits.
Tents and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	238 visits.
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	11 visits.
Animals so kept as to cause a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	48 visits.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

The question of the reduction of the permissible limit of Black Smoke was unsuccessfully brought before your Committee in December, 1922.

There are approximately 135 factory chimneys in the Borough, and observations have been made upon 67 of them.

The pollution of the atmosphere is severe, and must have a serious effect upon the health of the inhabitants. Observations showed that the chimneys could be classified into good, moderate and bad. The conditions show a great improvement over those of last year.

There were 3 which at one or another observation emitted black smoke for five or more than five minutes in the half hour (Group A), 25 chimneys did not reach the five minutes (Group B), and 39 chimneys were not observed to emit black smoke during any part of an observation (Group C).

The results of the observations are tabulated below. The whole of the observations made in each group of chimneys are included, although black smoke was not necessarily in the case of groups A and B emitted at each observation.

There is a marked improvement in these figures compared with last year.

TABLE IIc.

	GROUP.			
	A.	B.	C.	TOTAL.
NUMBER OF CHIMNEYS	3	25	39	67
No. of Observations of 30 minutes' duration	41	148	112	301
Time in Minutes :—				
BLACK SMOKE	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	270 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average per Observation	2	1.26	...	.89
Percentage of Total Observations .....	.91	2.08	...	2.99
MODERATE SMOKE	585 $\frac{1}{4}$	1548	324 $\frac{1}{2}$	2457 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average per Observation	14.27	10.46	2.89	8.16
Percentage of Total Observations	6.48	17.14	3.50	27.21
NONE OR SLIGHT	562 $\frac{1}{2}$	2703 $\frac{1}{2}$	3035 $\frac{1}{2}$	6301 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average per Observation	13.73	18.26	27.1	20.93
Percentage of Total Observations	6.22	29.93	33.61	69.78
Total Observations	1230	4440	3360	9030
Percentage :—				
Mechanical Feed	66	20	23	24
Forced Draught .....	...	8	2.5	4
Mechanical Feed and Forced Draught...	...	20	15	16

Nature of Smoke Prevention Appliances in use in the Borough.

NAME	No. of Mills	No. of Boilers
Leache's Patent	3	3
Proctor's do.	17	47
Johnson's do.	2	6
Green's do.	3	8
Hodgkinson's do.	1	2
Binnes' do.	4	5
Meldrum's do.	2	6
Bridge's do.	1	2
Underfeed Patent	1	4
Whittaker do.	1	1
Without Specific Appliances	76	132

DISINFECTION.

The Disinfectors are responsible for the disinfection of premises after infectious disease and after death from Tuberculosis or change of address of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. The work is summarized below :—

TABLE IIH.

			District No.1	District No.2	District No.3	District No.4	District No.5	Total.
Beds ...	...	...	88	86	148	68	59	449
Mattressses	...	...	37	37	69	35	23	201
Bolsters	...	...	103	97	156	77	63	496
Pillows ...	...	...	223	294	317	145	113	1092
Other items of Bedding, etc.			197	441	310	166	104	1218
Houses ...	...	...	101	93	170	82	110	556
Rooms ...	...	..	64	71	61	68	32	296
Schools ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Institutions	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	4
Jumble Sales	...	...	1	19	6	10	3	39
Picture Palaces	...	...	12	12	12	12	...	48
Vehicles	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7
Books ...	...	...	16	8	3	7	4	38

TABLE II.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1923.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders Issued
				By the Med. Officer of Health	By the Inspector of Nuisances		
Foreign	Steamers	237	219094	49	78	38	38
	Sailing	2	1329	1	1	1	1
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign		239	220423	50	79	39	39
Coastwise	Steamers	1257	197518	51	415	125	125
	Sailing...	19	1641	4	5	...	...
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise		1276	199159	55	420	125	125
Total Foreign and Coastwise		1515	419582	105	499	164	164

TABLE IIJ.

Rats destroyed in 1923 by dogs, traps and ferrets.

Number of Baits set for destruction of Rats in 1923.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total In Year
Black Rats ...	...	...	...	35	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	14	69
Brown Rats ...	82	60	56	95	55	99	88	35	67	143	97	77	954
Grey Rats	22	18	36	19	20	24	16	17	21	26	52	20	291
Rats examined...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Baits set	1250	1090	810	320	720	630	595	330	585	800	695	535	8360

TABLE II.L.

Return of Port Sanitary Work for the year 1923.

Foreign	{ Steamships Inspected	...	...	...	...	78
	{ Sailing Vessels Inspected...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	69
Coastwise	{ Steamships Inspected	...	...	...	...	415
	{ Sailing Vessels Inspected	...	...	...	...	5
	{ Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	91
Condition of all Vessels Inspected		{ Good				335
		{ Defective				164

DEFECTS REMEDIED.—

Forecastle re-painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Dirty Lockers, Washhouses, Store Rooms, etc. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Foul Water Tanks cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Do. Bilges cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. and defective W.C.'s cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Accumulations of Offensive Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gear stored in Crew's Quarters removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp Quarters remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Leaky Decks overhead caulked	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective Port-lights, Sky-lights, and Dead-lights remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Do. Ventilators repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do. Chain Pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inadequate Drainage remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Lavatories and Waste Pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty Galleys	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The Chief Imports	Source.	The Chief Exports.	Destination.
Cement.....	London.	Coal.	England and Ireland.
Timber	Canada, Norway,	General Cargo.	England, Ireland and Scotland.
Wood Pulp	Sweden, Finland, Norway and Baltic ports.	Coke and Coal.	Sweden and Norway.
China Clay	England.		
Esparto Grass ...	North Africa and Spain.		
General Cargo ...	England, Scotland, Gothenburg, Ireland and Hamburg.		
Live Stock	Ireland.		
Stone	Wales.		

Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, 1907.

LIST OF ARTICLES INSPECTED.

Wheat	Barley	Flour	Oatmeal	Sugar	Nuts
Herrings	Sardines	Brislings	Beef	Pork	Mutton
		Potatoes.			

LIST AND WEIGHT OF ARTICLES CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0	2
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	1	24
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	2
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	26

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CANAL BOATS ACTS,
1877 and 1884.

The Records show that 57 Boats have been Registered, of which 28 have been cancelled, thus leaving 29 on the Register.

46 visits of inspection were made. The conditions in the main were satisfactory.

The work of supervision has been carried out by Inspector Baron, in addition to his duties as Port Sanitary Inspector, no special remuneration being provided for this part of his work.

III.—Food.

By R. FINCH, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk retailed daily in the Borough amounts to approximately 5,780 gallons. Of this quantity 558 gallons are produced within the Borough by 15 farmers and 5 cowkeepers.

There are 47 dairies evenly distributed about the town which retail daily 1,592 gallons, and 35 resident kitters distribute 1,343 gallons.

In addition, 83 farmers from surrounding districts retail by kitting from carts about 2,334 gallons per day.

A further 517 gallons is sold from 74 shops of the "Mixed business" type.

The condition of the Borough cowsheds is on the whole satisfactory and improving. The methods of production are also improving. One Borough farmer produces Grade A milk, and others may follow suit. The work done under this heading is summarised below.

Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

By Veterinary Inspector ...	...	...	...	165
By District Sanitary Inspector ...	...	...	...	632
No. of Cows examined ...	...	...	...	1099

Samples of Milk taken for—

(a) Examination by Veterinary Surgeon ...	...	...	154
(b) Analysis as Grade A Milk ...	...	...	3
(c) Examination re Tuberculosis ...	...	...	51
(d) Food and Drugs Acts ...	...	...	133

14 farms have had sanitary improvements carried out. 16 dairies have been white washed and in 16 the Sanitary conditions have been improved.

The results of the analysis of milk under the Food and Drugs Act are given at the end of this section.

The quality of the milk is very good.

The analyses show that the average fat content of the samples was 4.29 per cent. Other solids 8.92 per cent. Total solids, 13.21 per cent.

I. TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

Out of 51 samples of Milk taken for examination for Tubercle Bacilli nine samples, or 17.67%, were positive or were shown to contain the Bacillus of Tuberculosis. Five of these have been fully investigated, and the infected animals removed from the herd. The remaining four cases were under investigation at

the year end, and will come in the analysis return for the coming year's report. The investigation into Tubercular milk supplies is only in its infancy in Preston. I strongly recommend the following policy :—

(a) The early detection of infected milk supplies. This can only be done by taking samples from every source of supply at least once a year, and in the case of the larger herds every six months.

(b) The early detection of cows with Tuberculosis of the udder. This will require the introduction of a uniform system of veterinary inspection throughout the country. Powers of seizure and compensation as given in the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, would be necessary.

(c) Education of the producer, the middleman, and the consumer. When the consumer insists upon a clean and tubercle-free milk it will be forthcoming.

II. GRADE "A" MILK.

One producer with a herd of 20 cows commenced the production of this class of milk. Owing to difficulty in replacing his milking stock, due to Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions, he has had to cease Grade "A" production, having to reinforce his own supply from a non-grade "A" farm.

As a matter of fact, there should be one designation only, i.e., clean milk. All reasonably clean dairy farms can produce it; many are doing so. Any sophistication of milk, whether by dirt or adulteration or tubercle, should be regarded as an offence punishable at law.

III. EXAMINATIONS FOR APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF BUTTER-FAT AND FOR MANURIAL CONTAMINATION.

These examinations are carried out in the Borough Laboratory. Out of a total of 154 samples taken from various sources retailing milk in the Borough 66 showed manurial contamination visible to the eye, and 6 although apparently clean underwent premature souring. These cases have been followed up by repeat sampling in each case. In 62 instances an improvement was noticed; in 10 instances there was no improvement, and complaint was made to the vendor. A third sample showed a desirable improvement.

I am sure that the constant taking of samples for dirt examination and the notification of dirty samples to the producer or retailer has done much to improve the milk supply of this town, and I am hoping to have better results and a higher percentage of clean samples for the year to come. The butter-fat content of all the 154 samples was satisfactory, the average working out as high as 4.8 per cent.

In a few cases the percentage was below the minimum standard of 3%, and in these cases samples were again taken under the Food and Drugs Act for official analytical report. In order to assist the producers and retailers on points of importance in the production and distribution of milk, printed circular letters were sent to 59 cowkeepers and 143 dairymen and purveyors early in the year.

IV. MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

9 samples of preserved cream were purchased, each of which met the requirements of the above regulations.

V. ICE CREAM.

The conditions are as described in last year's Report. 103 Visits of inspection were paid. It would be of great advantage if the manufacture and sale of ice cream were subject to annual licence and registration.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

Diseases scheduled under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts :—

Cattle Plague.	Sheep Scab.	Rabies.
Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Swine Fever.	Anthrax.
Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Epizootic Lymphangitis.	Parasitic Mange
Sheep Pox.	Glanders and Farcy.	(Horses).
	Epizootic Abortion (Cattle).	

At my bi-weekly visit all the animals exposed for sale are seen. The numbers are very large, and require careful inspection.

Cattle.						
		Fat.	Store & Dairy.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Total number of Live Animals inspected from March to						
December	10,356	15,134	50,478	10,472 10,078

The following cases of disease were dealt with :—

ANTHRAX.

One case of Anthrax was reported. In this case the hide only was sent into the Borough to a hide and skin merchant's premises. The carcase was sent into a neighbouring town, and was there dealt with by the local authority concerned. The Anthrax Order of 1910 was put into force with regard to these premises.

EPIZOOTIC ABORTION.

Although there were no specific cases reported during the year, this disease is extremely prevalent amongst dairy stock, and in order to minimise the danger of infected animals being sent to the Cattle Market copies of the new Epizootic Abortion Order, 1922 (July 24), have been posted up.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

No actual cases have been discovered in the Borough. This is due in a large measure to the closing down of the Cattle Market and scheduling the Borough as part of an infected area. The utmost precautions are being taken to prevent the infection from gaining admittance to the Market. The licensed weekly sales of fat stock for immediate slaughter are the only sales now permitted, and all the

live stocks on these occasions are carefully inspected by myself before being allowed off the premises, from which they can only be moved on licence to a slaughter-house for slaughter within 96 hours. In the country as a whole there were 1,840 outbreaks in the year. These involved the slaughter of 62,822 cattle, 23,631 sheep, 30,758 pigs, 40 goats. £1,840,000 has been paid in compensation for these animals, and £271,000 has been received for salvaged carcasses.

The first outbreak was discovered at Rotherham (Yorks., W.R.) August 27. The second case was notified at Norbreck Hydro, Blackpool, on August 28, and by October 12 no fewer than 94 separate premises, involving 15 different counties, had become infected. The disease has been held in check in Lancashire, but not so in Cheshire, where it has invaded large areas of that county.

In the area around the Borough 577 cattle, 470 sheep, 173 pigs, 11 calves have been salvaged as the result of slaughtering all the remaining healthy stock on the affected farms. All of this meat has been disposed of from the Preston Abattoirs after being deposited there for the purpose of inspection and distribution.

PARASITIC MANGE.

Two cases have been notified during the past year. The first outbreak was in a batch of horses imported from Ireland. The second case was discovered in a local stable, one animal only being affected. The Parasitic Mange Orders, 1911 and 1918, were carried out in each case, and as a result there were no further outbreaks.

RABIES.

One case of suspected Rabies was investigated during the year. This proved to be negative.

SWINE FEVER.

Two cases of suspected Swine Fever were investigated. Both proved negative. In addition to the foregoing the deaths of 15 pigs from asphyxia caused in transit were investigated.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in addition to the numerous orders relating to Foot and Mouth Disease, have issued—

1. Irish Animals (Marking) Order, 1923, No. 21.
2. Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man) Order, 1923.
3. Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order, 1923.
4. Importation of Canadian Cattle Order, 1923.
5. Canadian Cattle (Marking) Order, 1923.
6. Sheepscab Order, 1923.
7. Sheepscab (Amendment) Order, 1923.

Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 relate to the marking and the further control of the movement of imported animals, and thereby the better control of disease.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Fifty-five per cent. of the meat consumed in the Borough is home-killed fresh meat. The majority of this is killed, dressed and inspected at the Public Abattoirs. In addition to this there are 14 licensed private slaughter houses. All of these are subjected to frequent visits of inspection.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	1914	Jan. 1920	Dec. 1920	1921	1922	1923
Registered	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed	21	15	14	14	14	14
Total	21	15	14	14	14	14

INSPECTION.

The following relates to the period prior to my taking up duties on March 3, up to which date the inspectorial work had been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Visits to Public Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	108
Visits to Private Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	140
Carcases specially submitted ...	...	...	...	151
Carcases condemned ...	...	...	...	66

Of the 66 carcasses condemned 26 were tubercular animals and 40 were animals suffering from other diseases.

Weight of Meat Condemned in Lbs.

Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
17129	509	266	362	18266

The number of animals slaughtered during the period is as follows :—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Abattoir ...	904	170	3038	352
Co-operative slaughter house...	196	—	762	4
Private slaughter houses ...	545	135	1480	665

Since taking over the duties of Veterinary Surgeon, the details of Inspectorial work are as follows :—

	Veterinary Surgeon.	Sanitary Inspectors.
Visits to Public Slaughter Houses ...	350	487
Visits to Private Slaughter Houses ...	1294	217
Visits to Butchers' Shops ...	1061	217

The accompanying tables will serve to set out the volume and the nature of the work. The method of inspection is thorough, and is that laid down by the Memorandum on Meat Inspection issued by the Ministry of Health in March, 1922. The Veterinary Surgeon is in charge of the work, and does the inspection in the private slaughter houses, while Inspector Williams, who replaced Inspector Marsden, is fully employed at the Abattoir.

In addition to animals slaughtered in either the Public Abattoir or any of the private slaughter houses, 4,176 country dressed pigs have been inspected at the various butchers' and grocers' shops where they have been delivered. The shop inspection of pigs takes up a considerable amount of time. There is no satisfactory alternative. I am endeavouring as far as possible to get Farmers bringing their pigs in on the north side of the town to submit such carcasses for inspection at the Public Abattoirs, so as to minimise this shop inspection as much as possible and thus centralise the work of inspection.

CHILLED AND FROZEN MEAT.

This is brought in by six wholesale and retail firms, and distributed to the various shops under satisfactory conditions.

POULTRY.

Special attention is paid to the inspection of Poultry.

TABLE IIIA.

Total Animals Killed and Inspected.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Killed. Inspected.	Killed. Inspected.	Killed. Inspected.	Killed. Inspected.
5,770 ... 5,976*	28,516 ... 26,268	3,078 ... 7,279†	3,483 ... 3,528

* Excess due to animals killed and dressed on farms in consequence of outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

† Excess due to country dressed pigs coming direct to shops.

This work involved the destruction of 222 whole carcasses of cattle, 18 carcasses of sheep, 31 of pigs, and 93 of calves, in addition to over 10 tons of portions of carcasses and offal. The total weight condemned during the ten months was approximately 75 tons, of which approximately 56 tons were condemned on account of Tuberculosis.

TABLE IIIB.

Total Weights of Meat Condemned for each Specific Disease.

Causes of Condemnation.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Septic Metritis	426	...	...	...	426
Tuberculosis	112,144 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	12,879 $\frac{1}{2}$	198	125,222
Septicaemia	5,786	...	...	84	5,870
Septic Mammitis	1,543	...	...	...	1,543
Amyloid (Liver)	108	...	...	...	108
Decomposition	1,466	50	284	40	1,840
Urinous—Boars, etc. ....	...	...	200	...	200
Dropsy and Emaciation	11,590	151	...	592	12,333
Bruising, Fractures, etc.	3,563	75	71	61	3,770
Immaturity	260	...	...	2,731	2,991
Peritonitis	1,299	48	140	...	1,487
Suffocation	2,010	457	4,070	156	6,693
Distomatosis	882	106	...	...	988
Pleurisy and Fevered	1,140	6	71	...	1,217
Echinococcus Cysts	238	9	11	...	258
Cirrhosis (Liver)	281	21	39	...	341
Angioma (Liver)	423	6	...	...	429
Abscess (Liver)	224	...	12	...	236
Fatty Degeneration (Liver)	131	...	4	...	135
Carbolic Contamination (Unmarketable)	64	20	...	...	84
Actinomycosis	329 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	67	396 $\frac{1}{2}$
Septic Arthritis	121	6	...	67	194
Pericarditis	6	...	...	...	6
					166,561 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. =
					74 tons, 7 cwts., 17 lbs.

OTHER FOODS.

PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD (Potted Meat, Meat Pies, Pressed Beef, Black Puddings, Sausage, Polony, and Brawn).

The conditions were described in the report for 1920. Three visits of inspection were made during the year by the Veterinary Inspector, and 230 by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

BAKEHOUSES.

The details of the sanitary work are shewn in the Factory and Workshop Tables in Part II. of the Report. The conditions are satisfactory.

FRIED FISH SHOPS

Have been the subject of 117 visits by the District Inspectors. The conditions are satisfactory. Sanitary improvements have been effected in 12 instances.

The wholesale Fish Market is regularly supervised by Inspector Crossthwaite, 276 visits being paid. The retail markets (953 visits) are also continuously examined.

The neighbouring Port of Fleetwood supplies the largest amount of fish to the town and the outlying districts, although consignments are received almost daily from many other fishing centres, viz. :—

- Wet Fish.—Grimsby, Milford Haven, Hull, Swansea, Peterhead, Glasgow, Campbeltown, Rothesay, Oban, Liverpool, Eyemouth, Baltimore, Londonderry, and Killibegs.
- Dry Fish.—Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Hull, Fraserburgh, and Wick.
- Shell Fish.—Cark-in-Cartmell, and Barra (Oban).
- Rabbits.—Dumfries, Kirksanton (Carnforth), Lazonby, Dalbeattie and Hereford.

The quantity of goods reaching the markets and the amount condemned are as follows :—

Weight	Rabbits, Game. Poultry,			Fruit and Vegetables.			Wet Fish.			Dry Fish.			Shell Fish.			Totals.		
	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
Examined	53	14	3	.....			2898	6	2	342	2	3	83	9	2	3377	13	2
Condemned	0	5	2	.....			4	14	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	3	1

The possibilities of danger to the public health arising from shell-fish was reported upon by the Inspector for the Ministry of Health, and resulted in the publication of the Preston Shell-fish Regulations, 1923, by which the taking of mussels for food in the Ribble Estuary has been rendered illegal.

The Butter and Fruit Markets are subjected to frequent inspections. 84 visits were paid by the Veterinary Inspector, 146 by the Food Inspector, and 412 by the District Inspectors, making a total of 642.

TABLE IIIc.

Samples of Food and Drugs purchased and submitted to analysis.

Informal Samples.		Article.	Formal Samples.	
Number Genuine.	Number Not Genuine.		Number Genuine.	Number Not Genuine.
18	...	Butter	14	...
2	...	Cheese .....	...	...
18	...	Coffee	14	...
16	...	Cocoa	10	...
5	...	Jam .....	...	...
19	...	Lard	14	1
1	...	Milk	130	1
3	...	Mustard .....	...	...
4	...	Pepper (white)	1	...
8	...	Sweets (boiled) .....	...	...
19	...	Tea	14	...
20	...	Sugar	14	...
1	1	Condensed Milk	1	...
8	1	Medicine	1	...
2	...	Bread .....	...	...
3	...	Arrowroot .....	...	...
3	...	Comp. Liq. Powder .....	...	...
2	1	Rice .....	...	...
1	...	Dried Milk .....	...	...
3	...	Whiskey .....	...	...
6	...	Beer .....	...	...
5	...	Chocolates .....	...	...
5	...	"Monster" Mineral Waters .....	...	...
172	3		213	2

Particulars of formal samples not genuine.

No. 511. Milk. Fat 1.72%, other solids 8.7%. Total solids 10.50%; deprived of 42% of milk fat. Case dismissed owing to inability to prove that the milk had been tampered with.

No. 633. Lard. Contained 3% of added water. No action taken owing to absence of a standard.

Particulars of informal samples not genuine.

No. 668. Rice. Contained .38% of talc.

No. 748. Medicine. Sample deficient to the extent of 33% of tincture opii.

No. 777. Condensed Milk. Contained 0.8% fat, 8.4% proteids, 12.02% milk sugar, 45.87% added sugar, 2.00% mineral matter, and calculating on the basis of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, the sample was deficient of milk solids to the extent of 10%.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK.

A report by a medical practitioner that two of his patients were suffering from a severe illness which he attributed to food poisoning was made in September.

This information led to an enquiry, in which the Ministry of Health were interested. After prolonged investigation it was found that the illness was due to the consumption of potted meat, and that of six households, comprising 36 persons, consuming the potted meat 24 were more or less seriously affected. The two cases originally reported died, their deaths being subject to an inquest. In most instances the illness began 12-18 hours after eating the infected material. An infant was ill $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours after. Examination by the Bacteriologist, Mr. Bruce White, of Bristol, of the potted meat, of the organs of the deceased, and of the blood of those suffering proved the disease to have been caused by an organism closely resembling the *Bacillus Dysenteriae* (Flexner).

Animal experiments further proved this to be the causal organism, and it was also established that an organism of this type had recently caused similar outbreaks in Glasgow and Bristol.

There was nothing left undone to trace the source of the infection of the meat. The original source of the animal, the mode of slaughter and dressing, the preparation of the meat, the health of the family of the butcher who prepared it were minutely examined, with a negative result. The possibility of infection by rats via flies was gone into by the bacteriological examination of rodents and insects caught near the premises, all with a negative result.

IV.—Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases—Enteric Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa—caused 75 deaths, giving a Zymotic rate of 0.61 per 1,000 living, as against 0.89 last year and 1.31 for the previous ten years. A table shewing the mortality from and the morbidity of these diseases for the previous five decennia appeared in the report for 1920. A similar table dealing with the past ten years (Table IVA), followed by tables relating to the age, sex, ward and time distribution of these diseases is appended (Tables IV. b, c and d). A continuation of the wet cold weather of 1922 during 1923 accounts for the comparatively small number of deaths from Diarrhœal conditions among children. Whooping Cough shews its periodical increase, and accounted for slightly more than the average number of deaths. Measles, following the epidemic of 1922, has been quiescent, and much below the average. Enteric Fever and Scarlet Fever caused a few deaths. Small Pox had no effect upon the mortality figures. Among the infectious diseases which are not included in the principal Zymotic Diseases, Influenza is given as the cause of death in 54 instances. In 1922 an epidemic of this disease occurred, and was dealt with in detail in the report.

The decline in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was interrupted during the war years, has not yet resumed its downward tendency.

The figures are practically the same as last year. To some extent the arrest of improvement is due to unemployment and defective housing conditions.

TABLE IVA.
Summary of Zymotic Deaths for 1923 and the preceding ten years.

YEAR	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	Average FOR 10 YEARS 1913-1922.
Population	121700	120900	119900	121950	117277	105845	106747	109935	111936	118514	118070	115107.4
No. of Deaths. Enteric ...	3	2	1	1	2	4	2	11	4	10	10	4.7
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	6	64	...	14	26	2	35	14	61	45	65	32.6
Scarlet Fever	4	2	3	2	2	...	...	10	23	42	29	11.3
Whooping Cough	22	4	29	10	5	35	28	12	27	23	5	17.8
Diphtheria ...	10	9	13	13	19	13	24	38	36	25	32	22.2
Diarrhoea ...	30	27	70	30	43	42	50	69	88	67	133	61.9
Totals ...	75	108	116	70	97	96	139	154	239	212	274	150.5
Zymotic Rate	0.61	0.89	0.95	0.57	0.82	0.90	1.30	1.40	2.13	1.79	2.32	1.31

TABLE IVB.—Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1923 classified according to age and sex.

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Notifiable Disease.	Under 1 year		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—45		45—65		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diphtheria	2	6	3	4	5	8	3	3	9	27	17	9	13	1	7	2	5	5	15	...	...	...	65	79	
Erysipelas	2	2	...	1	2	3	7	10	11	...	17	22	
Scarlet Fever	1	2	4	8	4	5	9	7	13	30	43	19	38	3	15	1	9	3	8	1	...	...	79	144	
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	2	3	1	2	...	8	8	
Puerperal Fever	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	8	8	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	6	8	15	11	10	40	35	18	7	2	84	79	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	1	7	2	3	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	15	30	
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	8	3	
Primary Pneumonia	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	...	2	1	2	...	6	2	6	1	...	25	14	
Malaria	1	...	...	1	
Dysentery	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	
Infective Enteritis	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5
Totals	10	28	11	12	18	12	17	12	26	64	68	68	34	68	20	41	19	29	64	86	39	23	3	2	311	405

TABLE IVc.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in 1923, and classified according to Ward distribution

[illegible]

TABLE IV_D.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in 1923, and classified according to month of occurrence.

Notifiable Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	17	22	13	11	15	9	9	2	9	21	11	5	144
Erysipelas	1	2	9	7	6	3	2	...	1	2	4	2	39
Scarlet Fever	27	13	11	13	14	20	21	15	27	30	20	12	223
Enteric Fever	2	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	16
Puerperal Fever .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	...	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	17	16	22	14	9	23	15	9	12	6	7	163
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	6	5	3	4	1	7	6	3	3	2	1	45
Influenzal Pneumonia	2	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	11
Primary Pneumonia	3	1	7	4	4	4	1	3	3	4	4	1	39
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	...	11

ENTERIC FEVER.

	1923.	1922.	1921.
No. of cases notified ...	16	10	13
No. of deaths ...	3	2	1
Case incidence per 1,000 population ...	0.13	0.083	0.108
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	0.02	0.016	0.008
Morbidity per cent. of cases notified ...	18.75	20	7.69

There were 17 cases originally notified, one of which was withdrawn. The cases occurred at all ages over infancy and early childhood. They were scattered throughout the town, and both affected males and females in equal numbers. There were more cases in the winter than the summer months. Of the 14 cases removed to Hospital six were regarded as cases of Enteric Fever and eight proved to be cases of Alcoholic Poisoning (1), Acute Enteritis (3), Pneumonia (1), Middle Ear Disease (1), Meningitis (2) respectively.

Two cases died before notification. One of these gave a positive widal reaction.

I am unable to trace the third death given by the Registrar-General, but include it in calculations for the sake of uniformity.

SCARLET FEVER.

	1923.	1922.	1921.
No. of cases notified ...	223	226	367
No. of deaths ...	4	2	3
Case incidence per 1,000 population ...	1.83	1.87	3.06
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	0.032	0.016	0.02
Morbidity per cent. of cases notified ...	1.8	0.88	0.82

The number of cases notified was practically equal to that of last year.

The bulk of the cases occurred between the ages of 5—15. There were nearly twice as many females as males affected. 84 per cent. of the cases notified were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

	1923.	1922.	1921.
No. of cases notified ...	144	153	178
No. of deaths ...	10	9	13
Case incidence per 1,000 population ...	1.183	1.26	1.49
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	0.08	0.074	0.108
Morbidity per cent. of cases notified ...	7	5.88	5.88

There was no epidemic outbreak of this disease. The bulk of the cases occurred in the winter months. More females than males were affected. Maudland Ward was the most severely affected. The bulk of the cases were children up to 10 years of age. Seventy-eight per cent. of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

MEASLES.

The Registrar-General gives six deaths from this disease, although our local records shew one more—seven.

The deaths which were caused by Measles occurred in January, and were part of the epidemic of the previous year. The disease was made notifiable on January 24th, 1923, and 60 cases were brought to our notice, of which 23 were notified by head teachers, five by parents, and 32 by medical practitioners. The majority of the cases were notified in the early weeks of the year, and formed part of the 1922 epidemic. Other sporadic cases have been notified throughout the whole year, and have not given rise to an epidemic outbreak.

INFLUENZA.

The great part played by Influenza in our Vital Statistics may be illustrated by the following summary, in which deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia are also included.

				No. of deaths caused by				
				Influenza.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1914	...	...	...	20	.....	180	.....	127
1915	...	...	...	33	.....	230	.....	237
1916	...	...	...	37	.....	150	.....	173
1917	...	...	...	31	.....	160	.....	176
1918	...	...	...	391	.....	151	.....	210
1919	...	...	...	166	.....	183	.....	168
1920	...	...	...	37	.....	154	.....	153
1921	...	...	...	32	.....	118	.....	139
1922	...	...	...	85	.....	151	.....	151
1923	...	...	...	54	.....	161	.....	189
Average				88.6		163.8		172.3

It is there seen that although the town was not visited by Influenza in the epidemic form, yet the number of deaths was pretty high. The influence of the continual wet and cold may be seen in the fact that 10 of the deaths from Influenza occurred in June.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Primary Pneumonia are notifiable diseases, but the number brought to the notice of the Department is disappointingly small. Thus the total deaths from Pneumonia and Influenza were 243, while the notifications amounted to 50 only, and of these nine were already dead when notified and eight had been ill for a week or over. It is highly probable that the failure to notify is due to the knowledge that there is no adequate Nursing Service available.

TABLE IV_E.
Influenza Deaths, 1923.—Age and Ward Distribution.

Ages.	St. John's	Avenham.	Christ Church	Ashton.	Maudland.	St. Peter's.	Moorbrook.	Park.	Trinity.	Deepdale.	Ribbleton.	Fishwick.	Total.
0—1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1—2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5—15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15—25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
25—45	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	7
45—65	2	2	3	2	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	2	20
65—75	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	11
75—	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	9
Totals ...	3	5	10	2	1	...	2	3	9	4	4	9	52

Age and Sex Distribution.

	0—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	75—	Totals
Males	1	...	1	2	6	13	6	1	31
Females	1	7	5	8	21

* Total given by Registrar-General—54.

TABLE IV_F.
Ward and Month Incidence of Deaths from Influenza in 1923.

WARD.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
St. John's	...	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Avenham ...	...	...	I	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	I	I	5
Christ Church	I	I	I	I	2	I	...	I	...	...	I	I	10
Ashton ...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2
Maudland ...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
St. Peter's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorbrook	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Park ...	I	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trinity ...	I	...	...	I	2	2	I	...	...	...	2	...	9
Deepdale ...	I	I	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ribbleton ...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	4
Fishwick ...	I	...	2	I	...	I	...	I	...	...	2	I	9
Totals	5	3	7	4	7	10	I	2	I	...	6	6	52

SMALL POX.

Small Pox in a mild form appears to have become endemic in the Midlands, and an extensive epidemic swept Gloucester during 1923 and involved hundreds of cases.

No case occurred in the Borough. A young man, a sailor, visited the surgery of a local medical practitioner while incubating the disease and before the rash became manifest. He sailed for Newry, in Ireland, and on the return of his ship to Liverpool the disease was apparent. Although rather late in the day, we were successful in ascertaining all the contacts in the doctor's surgery and the chemist's shop, and no further cases arose.

Unfortunately vaccination against Small Pox has become a political question, and the importance of the subject to the public health obscured, so much so that the compulsory powers in the earlier Acts have become negated by the means of evasion provided later.

The number of infected districts is increasing, and the risk of an outbreak in Preston is becoming more possible. It is necessary, therefore, to state that the overwhelming majority of medical men here and abroad is of the opinion that vaccination offers a complete protection up to seven years from its performance, a less certain protection up to ten years, and a lifetime power to modify the disease. Recent experience shews that if an unvaccinated person becomes vaccinated within 72 hours of coming into contact with a case of Small Pox protection is afforded; after that period protection is doubtful.

This statement of faith would form a sufficient basis for complete public health action in a totally unvaccinated community if only every individual adult or child knew whether or no he had become a contact and took steps accordingly.

Vaccination, 1922.

No. of Births	...	...	...	...	...	2,509
Vaccinated successfully	...	...	...	...	...	1,434
Unsusceptible	...	...	...	...	...	5
Conscientious objectors' refusals...	...	...	...	...	...	638
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	172
Postponements—Removals to other districts	...	...	...	...	...	143
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	117

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty-nine cases were notified, comprising 17 males and 22 females. The disease mainly affected persons in later middle life. Six cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, mainly on account of difficulty of providing nursing and medical treatment. One death was attributed to this disease.

There were no cases of Dysentery, Cerebro Spinal Fever, and Acute Poliomyelitis notified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was brought to our notice, which recovered.

Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Infective Enteritis, and other conditions which particularly affected infant life are referred to in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section on page 67.

TUBERCULOSIS.

By Dr. James Walker.

(1) INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE.

In the year under review a decrease in the number of notifications of tuberculosis has to be recorded. In 1923 the total number of cases of all forms of the disease notified in Preston was 208, as compared with 237 in 1922.

The following table shows the number of notifications in Preston during the last eight years.

TABLE IVG.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS.—Preston.		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1916	310	59	369
1917	338	49	387
1918	238	22	260
1919	281	25	306
1920	246	60	306
1921	166	52	218
1922	191	46	237
1923	163	45	208

It will be observed from the above figures that the decrease has occurred almost entirely in the pulmonary form of the disease, the non-pulmonary figures being practically the same as in the previous year.

It is also worthy of note that the total figure for all forms of the disease is the lowest yet recorded in the Borough.

The following chart shows for purpose of comparison the notification rate of tuberculosis in Preston and in England and Wales during the last nine years.

TABLE IV_H. Summary of Notifications during the year 1923.

Age periods		Notifications on Form A.										Total	
		0.1.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65		65-
Pulmonary	Males	...	1	1	3	8	11	17	23	13	5	2	84
"	Females	...	1	3	6	15	10	20	15	4	3	2	79
Non-Pulmonary	Males	...	7	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	15
"	Females	2	7	2	7	3	...	6	2	...	1	...	30

The chief points to be noted from the above are that there has been a gradual and general decline in the incidence of tuberculosis during the last decade, and that in Preston, where the incidence was formerly considerably higher than that of the country as a whole, the decrease has been more pronounced and is now approximately the same. This must be regarded as satisfactory when it is remembered that in Preston we are dealing with an industrialised area.

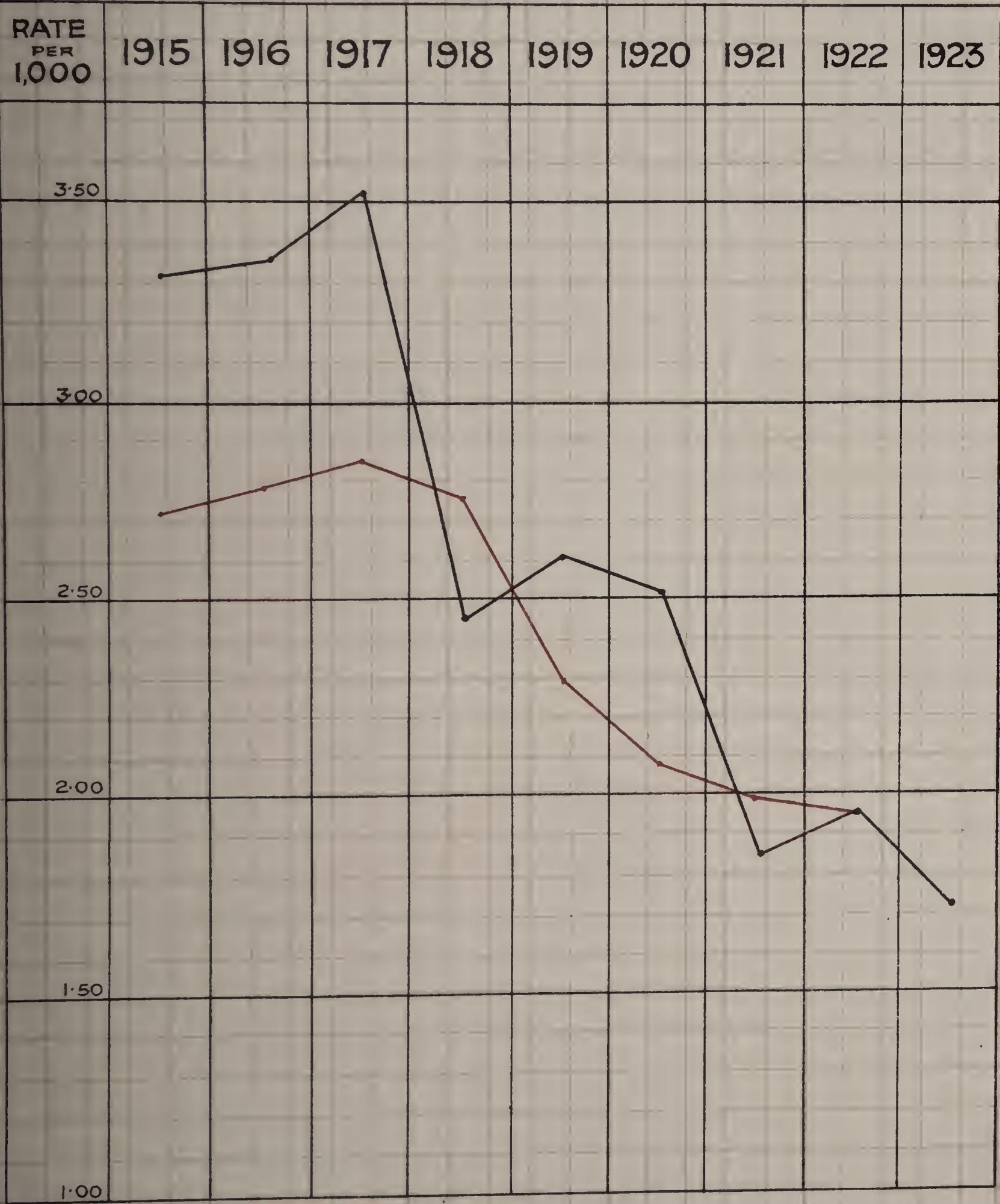
The above figures are gratifying, and testify to the fact that the campaign against this malady is slowly making its effects felt. It shows further that the attack is developing along the right lines, and that it is only by a vigorous and co-ordinated prosecution of this offensive that the victory over the disease can be ultimately achieved.

The following three tables deal with the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (primary notifications on Form A), the relative incidence in the different wards of the Borough, and the occupations in age and sex groups.

TABLE IV₁. Ward Incidence of Tuberculosis.

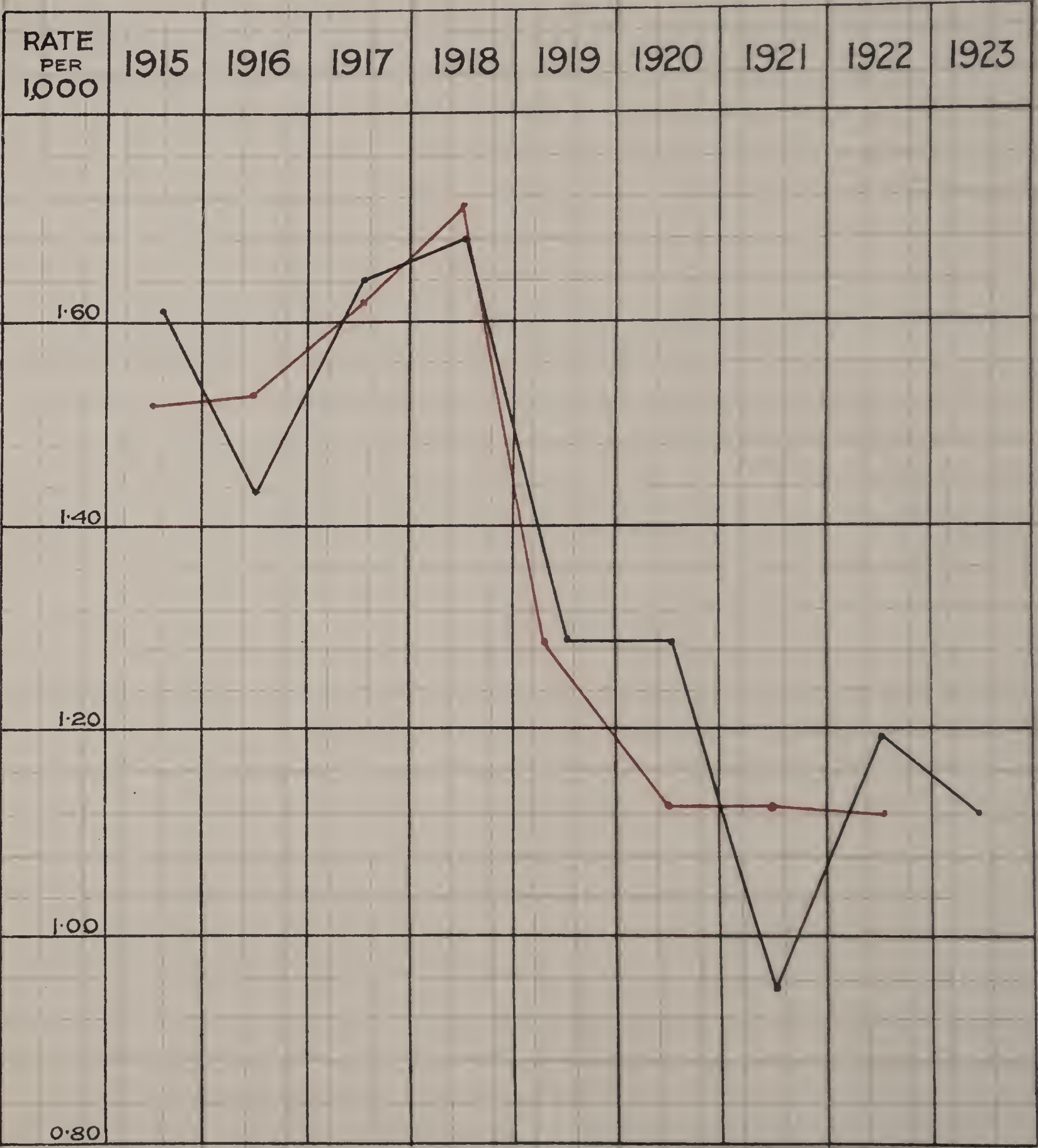
WARD			Number of Notified Cases.			Incidence Rate per 1000 of the population.
			Males	Females	Total	
Avenham	...	...	2	6	8	1.09
Trinity	...	...	11	13	24	2.41
Deepdale	...	...	3	11	14	1.21
Fishwick	...	...	4	4	8	1.04
St. Peter's	...	...	10	13	23	1.94
Ashton	...	...	8	8	16	1.74
St. John's	...	...	11	6	17	1.42
Moor Brook	...	...	6	8	14	1.55
Park ...	...	...	14	9	23	1.54
Maudland	...	...	13	9	22	2.22
Christ Church	...	...	7	15	22	2.52
Ribbleton	...	...	10	7	17	1.73
TOTALS			99	109	208	1.71

NOTIFICATION RATES OF TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND FOR PRESTON 1915-1923



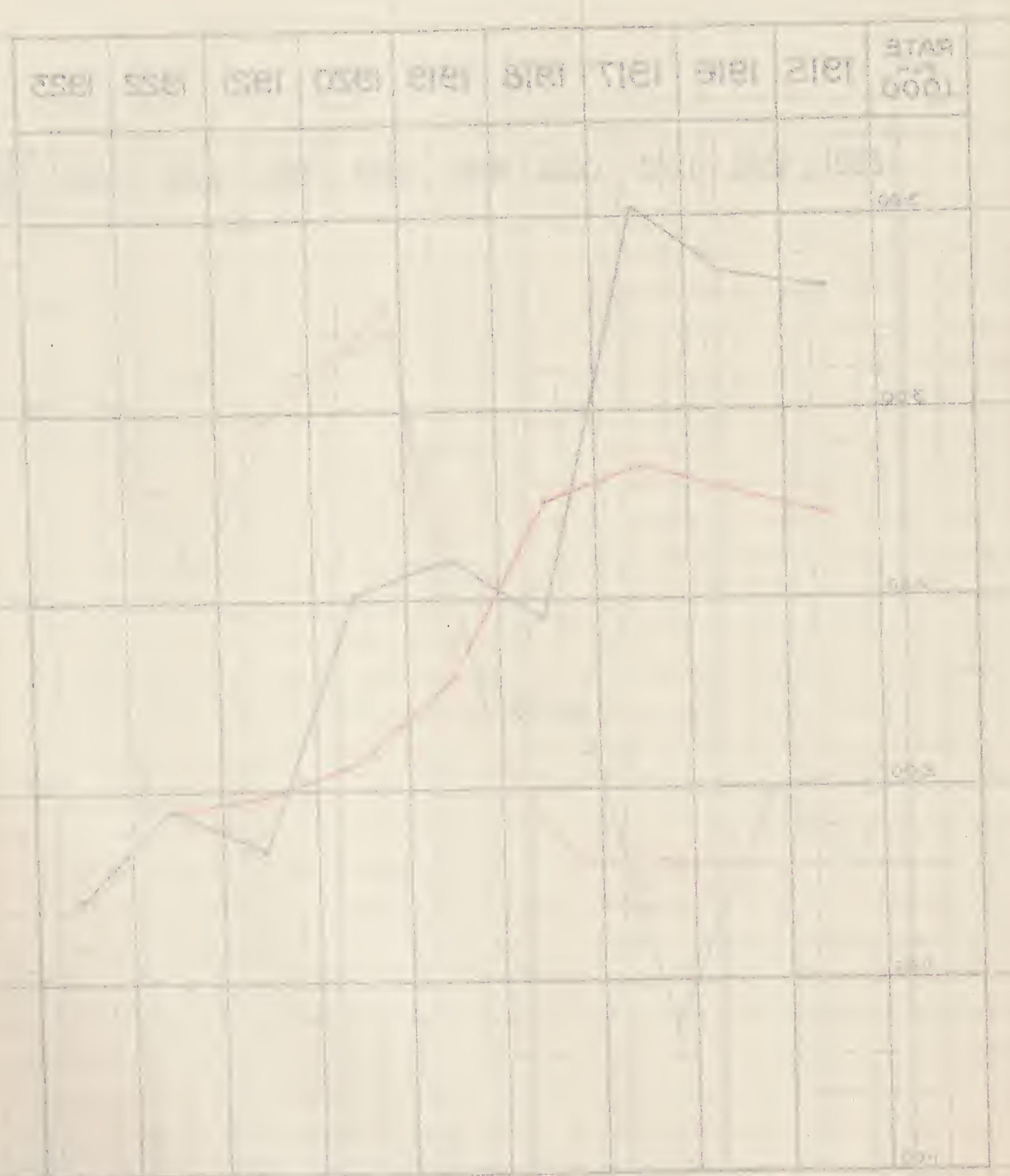
PRESTON RATE SHOWN THUS _____
RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES SHOWN THUS _____

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND FOR PRESTON 1915-1923



PRESTON RATE SHOWN THUS _____
RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES SHOWN THUS _____

NOTIFICATION RATES ON TUBERCULOSIS IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1912-1922



PRESTON RATE SHOWN THIS
 RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES SHOWN THIS

TABLE IV_J.

Occupations in age and sex groups of notified cases of Tuberculosis in 1923.

Occupation		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65+	Totals
Under School Age	M	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	F	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
School Children	M	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	F	...	...	5	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Domestic Duties	F	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
Cotton Mill Operatives	M	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	12
	F	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	2	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	27
Labourers	M	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	11
Rubber Workers	F	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers Tailors, etc.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clerks	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
	F	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shop Assistants	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
	F	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Iron Workers	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Painters	M	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Engineers, Mechanics etc.	M	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Wood Workers	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Drivers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Occupations	M	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	2	3	3	5	1	...	...	25
	F	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	11
No Occupation	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	6
	F	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	2	6	1	...	...	1	1	2	29
Totals	M	0	8	5	4	10	11	9	8	11	12	7	7	3	2	2	99
	F	2	8	5	13	18	10	20	6	12	5	2	2	3	1	2	109

(2) DEATHS.

During 1923 the number of deaths registered in Preston as due to Tuberculosis (all forms) was 139; this is a decrease of 5 over the figures for 1922.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis 105 were due to the pulmonary form, and 34 were caused by other forms of the disease, including Tuberculous Meningitis. Thus out of the total deaths in the Borough one in every twelve was due to Tuberculosis in some form or other, while the death rate from this disease was 1.12 per 1,000.

The age and sex distribution of these deaths is shewn in the following table :—

TABLE IVK.

Cause of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45+65	65 and over
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	M	61	...	...	1	2	5	22	29	2
	F	44	...	...	...	2	10	23	7	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	M	17	4	4	2	2	2	3	...	...
	F	17	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	...

It will be seen from the above that pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 105 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.86 per 1,000, while other forms of the disease caused 34 deaths, producing a death rate of 0.26 per 1,000.

A comparison of the death rates in Preston with those of England and Wales for the last nine years may be seen from the following chart.

The salient feature to be observed from this chart is the slow but steady decline in the mortality of this disease which is taking place throughout the country. It is satisfactory to note that the decline in Preston is taking place *pari passu* with that of the country as a whole.

(3) PROGRESS OF THE CORPORATION'S SCHEME.

During 1923 the scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been carried on within the limits of expenditure imposed by the Ministry of Health. The main outline of the scheme, which has been detailed in a previous report, has remained the same, and it is not possible to record any striking advance or extension during the year under review.

The only addition to the scheme has been in the provision of extra nourishment for certain cases of Tuberculosis receiving domiciliary treatment. The Minister of Health has approved the supply of extra nourishment as part of the treatment of tuberculous persons, subject to the proviso that the expenditure in this service is limited to a maximum rate of £2 per thousand of the population. This has been embodied in the Corporation's scheme as from April 1st, 1923, and there is no doubt that it has proved a valuable adjunct in the treatment of certain cases.

There have been no administrative changes during the year, nor has there been any alteration in the distribution of the beds at the disposal of the Corporation at the various sanatoria and other institutions. The average number of beds available for the Corporation at the end of 1923 was 53. These beds were distributed as follows :—

Crossley Sanatorium, Cheshire	...	3 male, 3 female	...	...Pulmonary cases
Bowdon ,, ,, ...	...	5 female, 3 children	...	... ,,
Stanhope ,, Durham...	...	6 male	... ...	... ,,
Eastby ,, Yorkshire	...	4 children	... ...	... ,,
Freshfield ,, Southport	...	6 children	... ...	... ,,
"The Chestnuts," Preston	...	5 male, 8 female, 4 children	...	... ,,
Heswall Institution Cheshire	...	4 children	... ...	...Surgical cases
Royal Infirmary Preston	...	2 acute surgical cases	...	... ...

Mention must be made of the important part which "The Chestnuts" has continued to play in the scheme. The chief value of this institution lies in the provision it affords for the segregation of the more infectious type of cases and for the reception of those cases not considered suitable to send away to the other sanatoria.

It is expected that the limited accommodation for these cases, to which reference has been made previously, will be augmented and improved in the near future. A scheme to meet these requirements has been prepared, and is at present under consideration.

(4) WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under the Dispensary Organisation :—

(a) At the Dispensary.

During the year 392 new patients were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, either at the Dispensary or at their own homes.

Old patients made 3,538 attendances at the Dispensary for treatment, reports, or observation purposes.

Of the new patients 127 were diagnosed as suffering definitely from Tuberculosis in some form or other—106 from pulmonary and 21 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The pulmonary cases were classified according to the stage of the disease as follows :—

Stage 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Stage 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Stage 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

In the 21 non-pulmonary cases the disease affected the different tissues of the body as follows :—

Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdomen (peritoneum, mesenteric glands)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Organs (skin, bones, internal organs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Details of the work done in the Bacteriological Laboratory will be found in another part of the report.

(b) WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

The Nurses (two in number) have made 183 visits to the homes of new patients and 3,091 re-visits to those of old patients.

The following table, compiled from the Nurses' house reports, deals with the number of persons in infected houses. The figures above the heavy line shew the number of families where there were more than two persons per room—they number 13 families, consisting of 115 persons.

TABLE IVL.

No. of Rooms in Infected Houses.	Number of Persons.												TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Houses	Occupants.
	Number of Families.													
2 Rooms	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
3 Rooms	...	2	4	1	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	17	82
4 Rooms	...	5	17	16	16	12	8	8	4	1	1	...	88	454
5 Rooms	...	6	12	7	15	16	7	5	2	1	1	1	73	387
6 Rooms	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	29
7 and over	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	40
Families	...	16	38	25	38	32	21	13	7	2	3	1	196	...
Persons	..	32	114	100	190	192	147	104	63	20	33	12	...	1007

(c) RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

The following table shews the number of patients who received institutional treatment during the year, the institutions to which they were admitted, and the average duration of stay in each institution.

TABLE IV_M.

Institution.		Males	Females	Total Cases	Average duration of stay	
					weeks	days
Crossley Sanatorium	...	13	12	25	12	3
Stanhope	..	17	..	17	11	1
Bowdon	...	...	29	29	10	6
Eastby	...	13	...	13	15	5
Freshfield	...	7	7	14	20	4
"The Chestnuts"	...	17	26	43	19	6
Heswall Institution	...	2	1	3	13	3
Preston Royal Infirmary	...	16	8	24	4	3
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	...	1	...	1	43	5
TOTALS	...	86	83	169	13	6

There were thus 169 cases that received residential treatment during the year—of these 56 were children under the age of 14 years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr. W. H. Pimblett, the Medical Officer in charge of the arrangements, reports as follows :—

	1923.	1922.	Difference.
Total new cases	384	388	—4
Total attendances at Clinic	5373	5191	+182
„ Males...	3463	3347	+116
„ Females	1910	1844	+66

From this it will be seen that although there is a decrease of four in the total number of new cases, there is an increase in the attendances of both males and females. We are now being able to cross off a large number of cases each year as cured, although the tests insisted upon by the Ministry of Health are very severe, viz. :—Cases coming under treatment in the secondary stage, or in the late primary stage with positive wasserman reaction, two years' freedom from all signs of the disease, either clinical or serological, after suspension of all medical treatment, and notwithstanding provocative injections of arsено-benzol compounds, a wasserman test being taken not less frequently than every three months.

In cases of primary infection, with negative wasserman reaction, a period of two years' observation from commencement of treatment would suffice.

Once again, I must strongly advocate in the case of Venereal Diseases a conditional notification by number to the Medical Officer of Health, with a further notification by the patient's medical adviser of cases discontinuing treatment without adequate reason.

During the year Dr. Chandler, from the Ministry of Health, inspected the Clinic on four occasions, and was thoroughly satisfied with the work he saw performed there.

The late Government, on the last day of their existence, gave their sanction to the scheme of extension of the Clinic at the Infirmary, and the Board of Management have passed plans for this at a cost to them of £700. On completion of this we shall have facilities for diagnosis and treatment equal to any in the country.

TABLE IV_N.

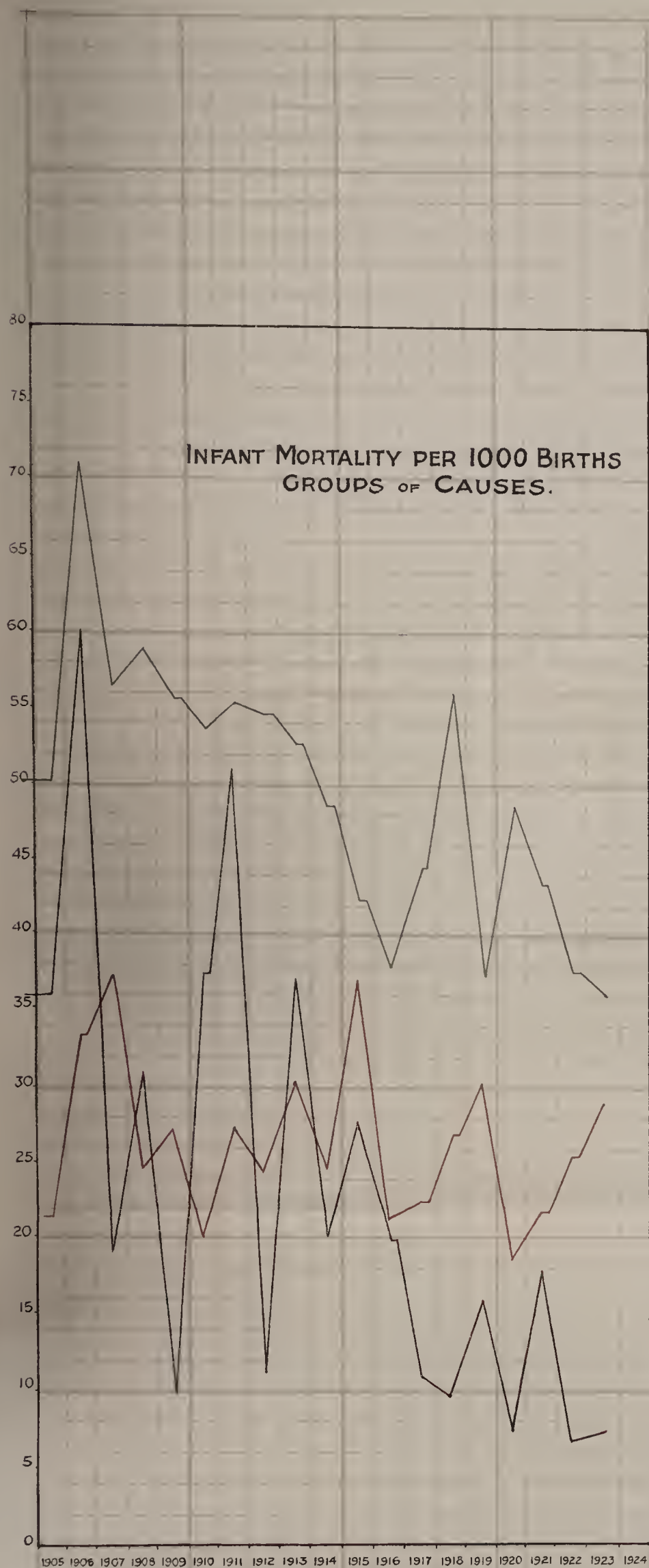
Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the Year,
classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Preston	Lancs.	Manches-ter	Black-pool	Westmor-land	Chester	Liverpool	Cardiff	Leeds	Total
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :— Syphilis Soft Chancre Gonorrhœa Conditions other than venereal	112 ... 79 82	51 ... 32 19	... ... I ...	... ... ... ...	I	I	2 ... I ...	... ... I ...	I ... I ...	168 ... 115 101
Total	273	102	I	...	I	I	3	I	2	384
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	3668	1633	24	3	10	11	7	I	16	5373
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the 1. Out-patient Clinic Novarsenobillon ..... .45 ..... .75 Hg. Other Medicines 2. In-Patient Department to patients residing in each area	672 348 1046 1169 	275 207 459 597 ...	5 3 7 20 ...	I 2 3	I 8 9 I ...	2 9 10 9 ...	... I I 5 ...	... ... ... I ...	2 5 9 10 ...	958 583 1644 1812 ...
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	N.A.B. Initial .45, Final .75.									
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre	<p>Primary infection with negative Wasserman. —Two courses of 4·2 grammes N.A.B. and 8 grains of Mercury each course being followed on the 54th day by Mist. Pot. Iod. for 14 days and then tablet of Hyd. c. cret. gr. I. t.d.s. for 3 months.</p> <p>Primary infection with positive Wasserman and Secondary cases.—Three courses in the 12 months with 90 days intermissions, and Pot. Iod. and Hyd. c. cret. as above.</p> <p>Primary infection with negative Wasserman.—Two years' observation from commencement of treatment.</p> <p>Primary infection with positive Wasserman.— Two years' freedom from all signs of the disease, notwithstanding provocative doses of N.A.B. A Wasserman being taken every three months.</p>									
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page										

TABLE IVo.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Preston Royal Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1923.

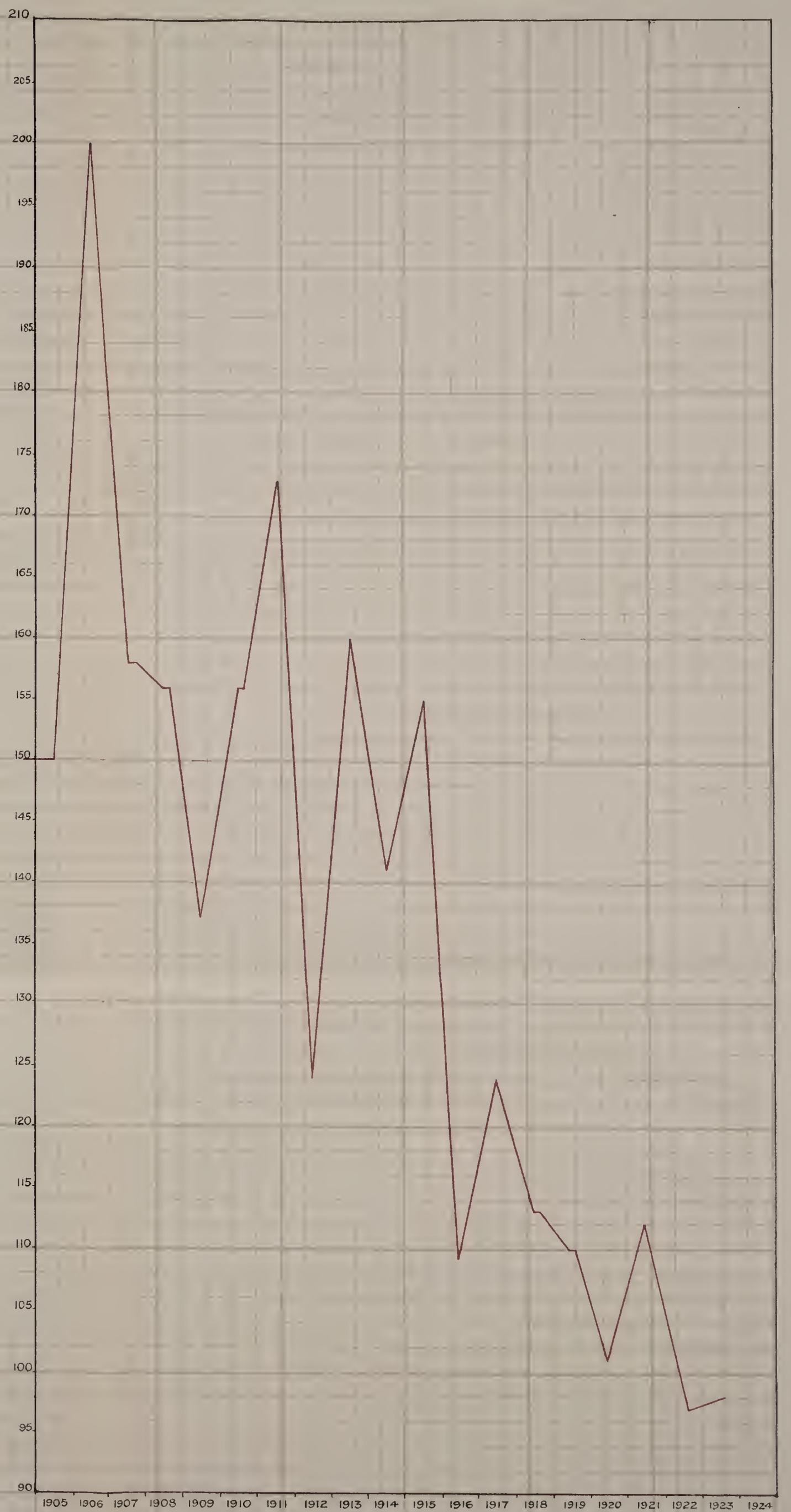
	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1923, were under treatment or observation for :—										
2. Number dealt with during the year in the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	118	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	106
Soft Chancre only .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	36
Gonorrhoea only .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis and Soft Chancre .....	...	...	...	...	86	15	...	...	86	15
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	12	2	...	...	12	2	...	...	24	4
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancre .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions other than venereal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	31	70	31
Total—Item 2	130	38	...	...	98	17	70	31	298	86
Total—Items 1 and 2	329	142	5	...	176	19	70	31	580	190
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	...
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	50	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	50	18
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	16	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	18	6
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	34	3	5	...	55	3	70	31	164	37
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1924, were under treatment or observation for :—	202	117	...	...	117	14	...	...	319	129
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	329	142	5	...	176	19	70	31	580	190
7. Out-patient attendances :—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer ...	2132	1431	15	...	1132	418	184	61	3463	1910
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Examination of Pathological material :—										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	4	...	...	...	83	...	Nil.	...	Nil.	...
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Total attendances.....Males 3,463 ... Females 1,910.										
For detection of										
Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other Organisms		For Wassermann Reaction				
4		83		Nil.		Nil.				
...		...		...		460				



DEVELOPMENTAL GROUP OF DISEASES INCLUDING PREMATURE BIRTH — GREEN

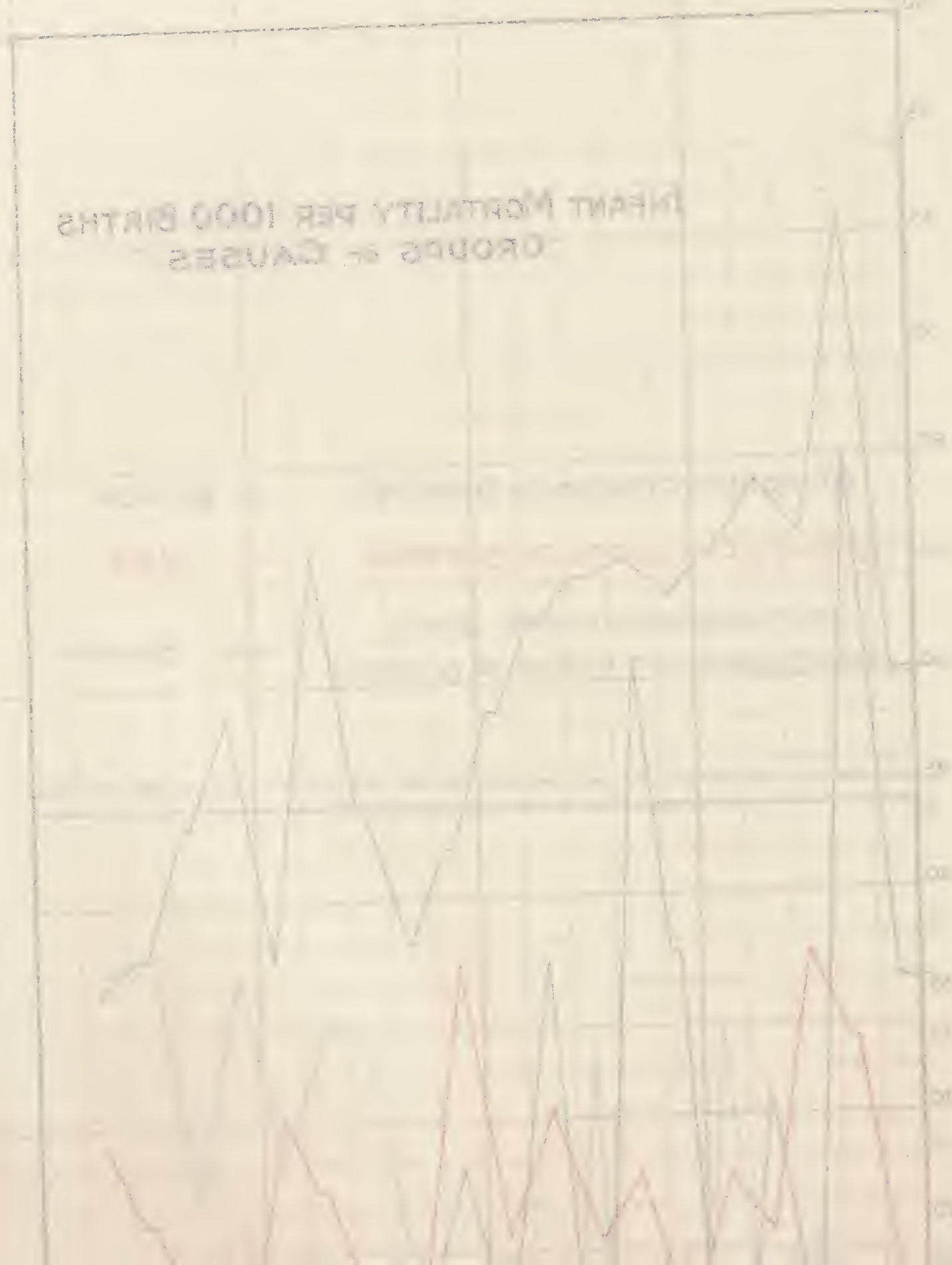
RESPIRATORY GROUP OF DISEASES — RED.

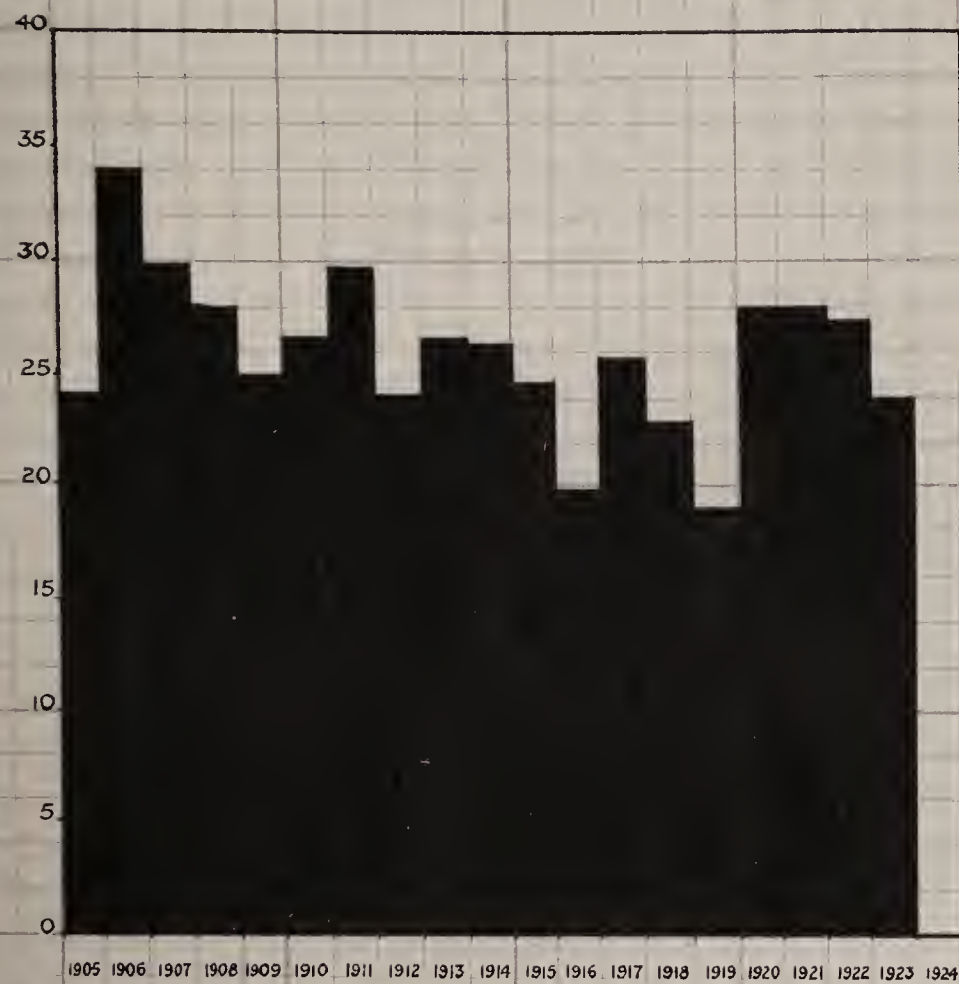
DIARRHOEAL GROUP OF DISEASES — BLACK



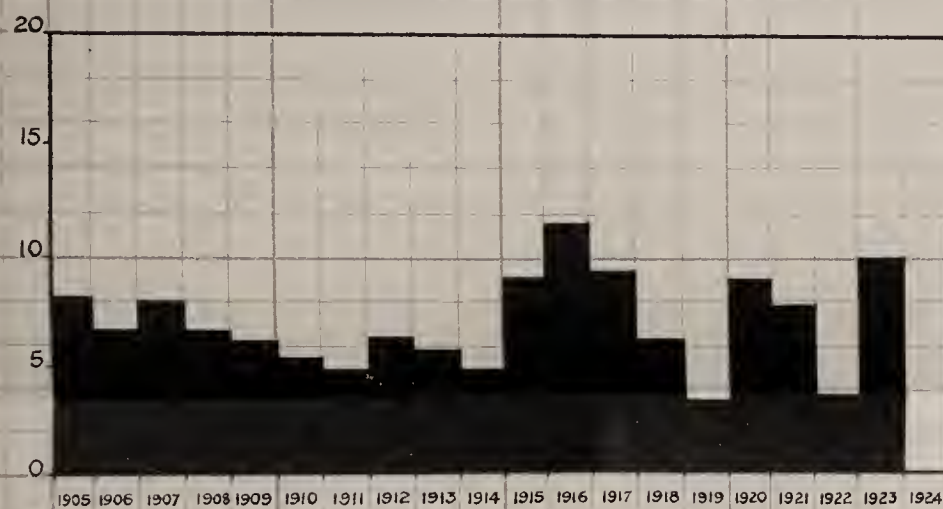
TOTAL INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS.

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS
GROUPS OF CAUSES

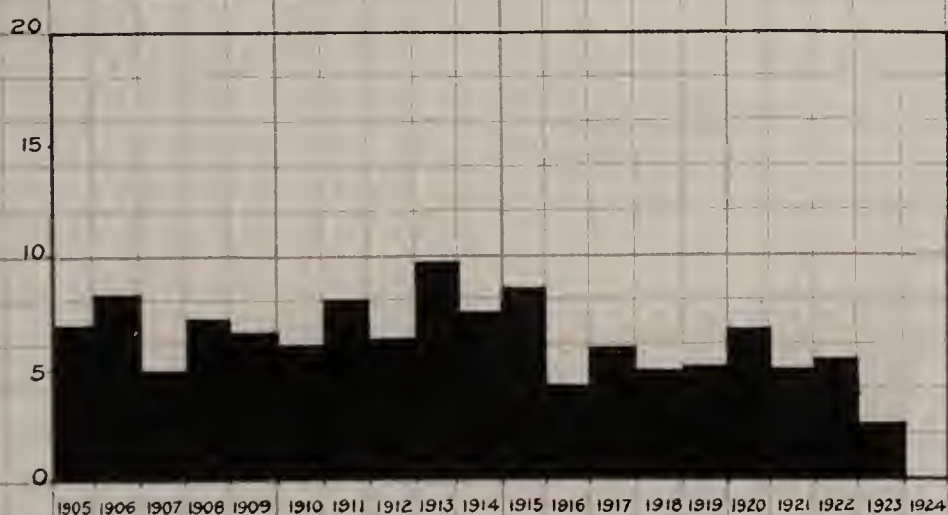




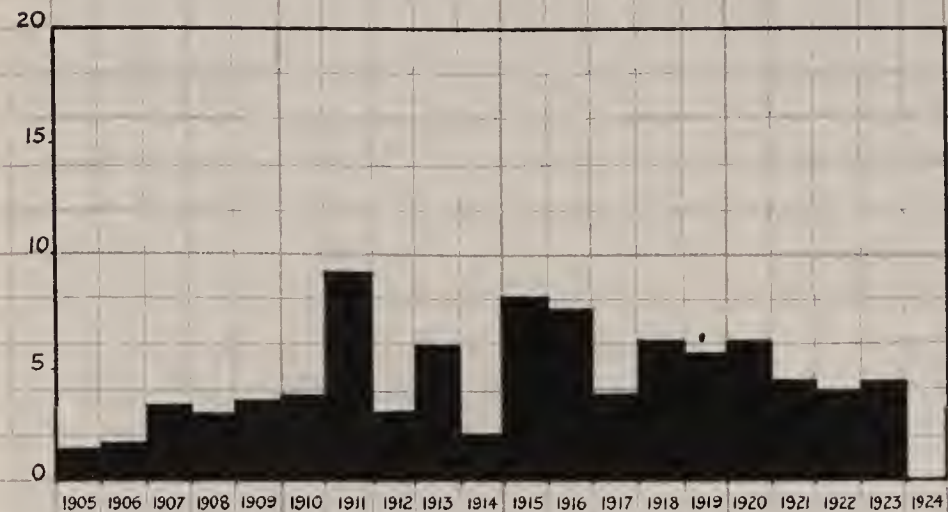
MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 0-1 WEEK.



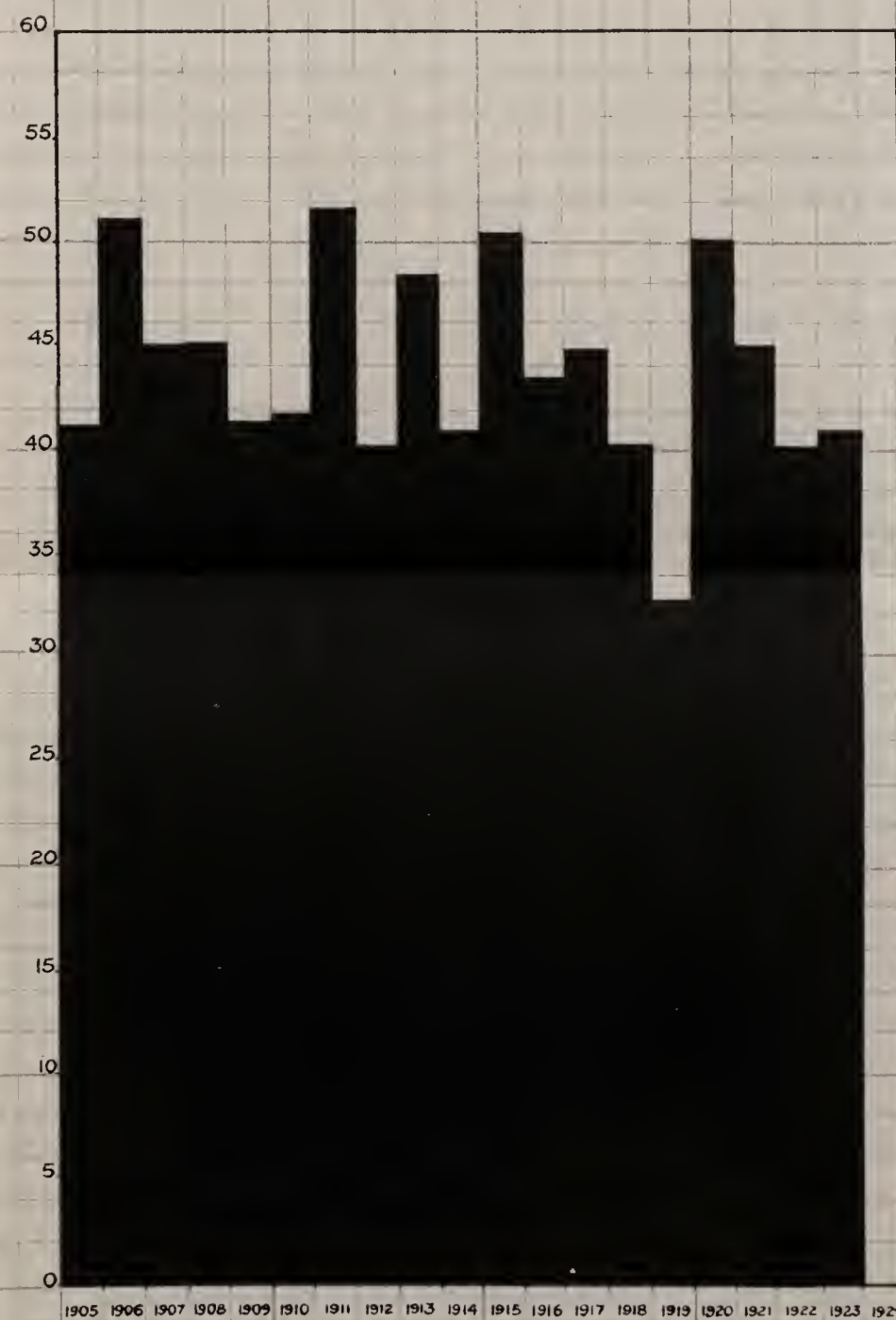
MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 1-2 WEEKS.



MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 2-3 WEEKS.

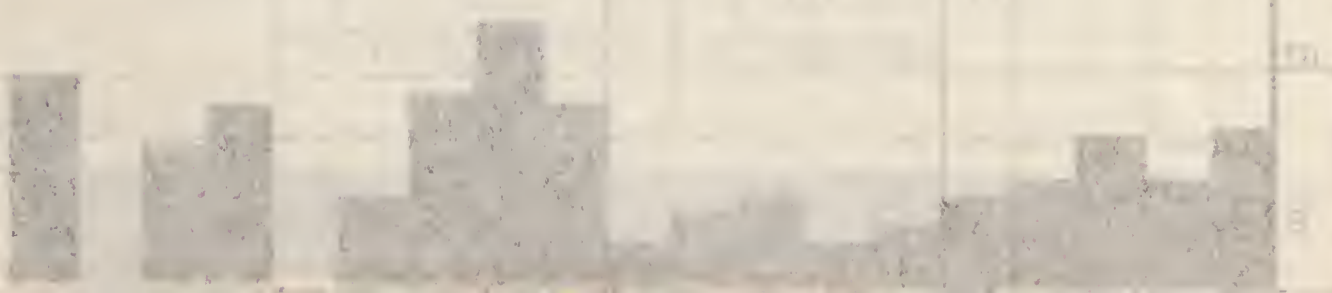
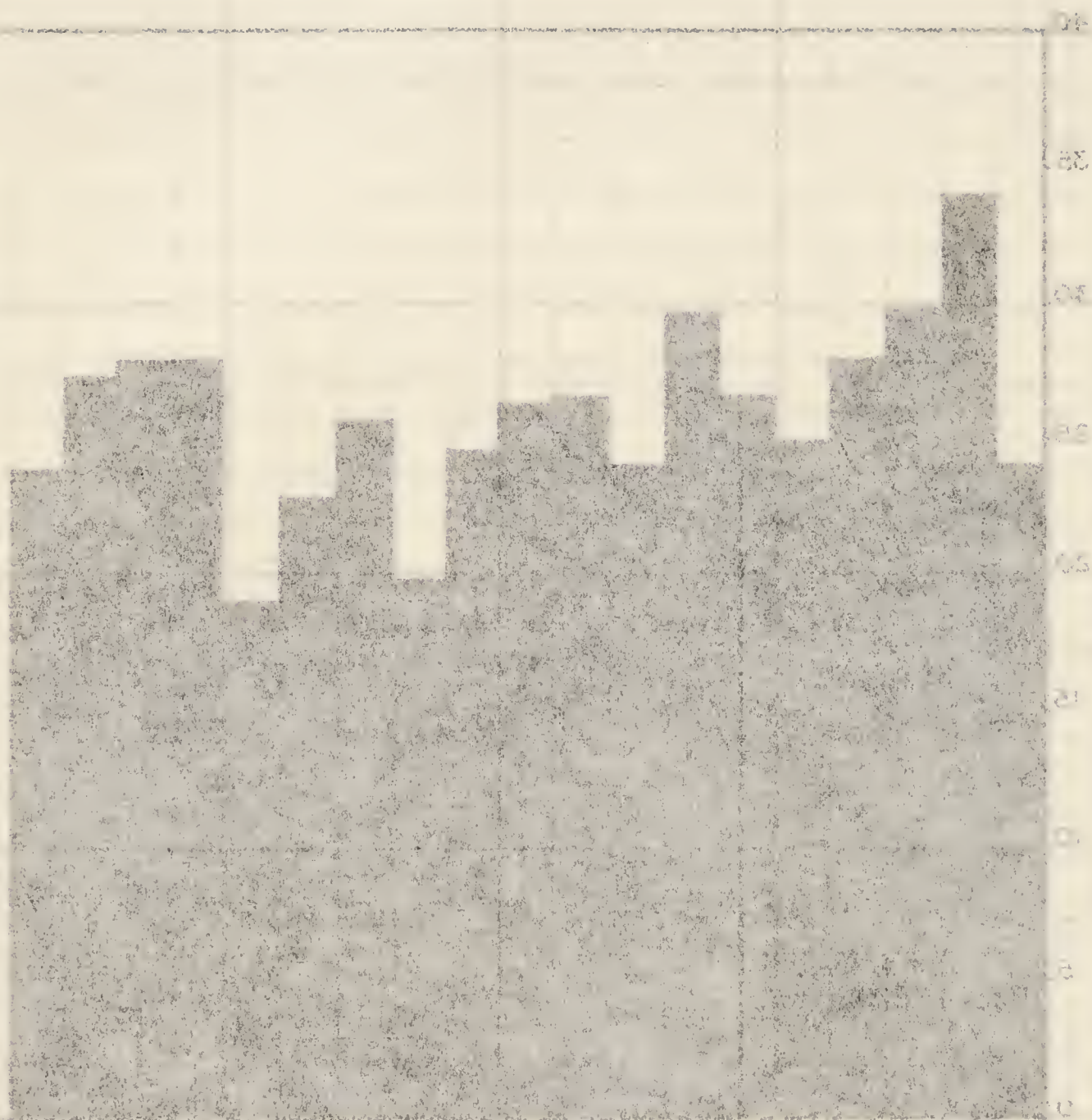


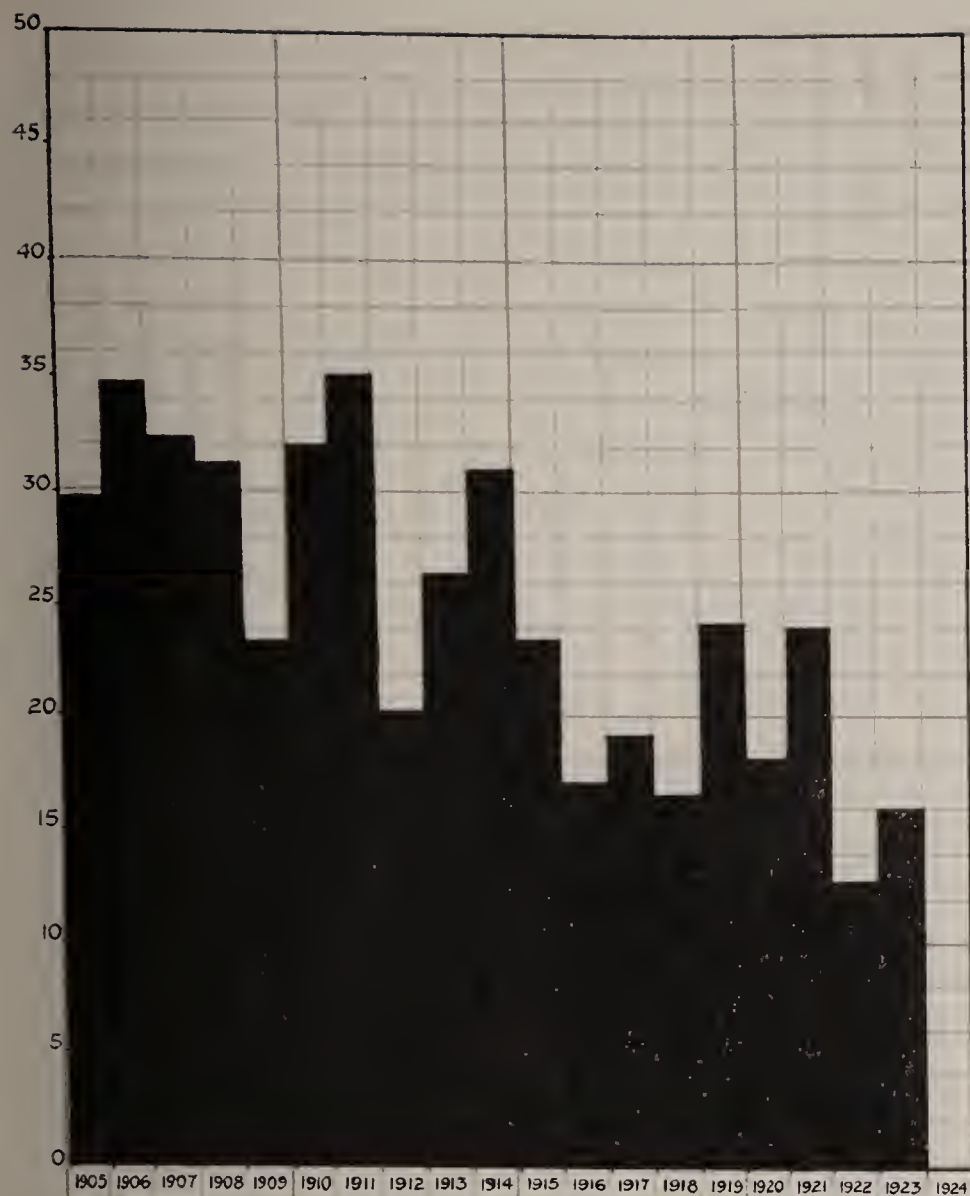
MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 3-4 WEEKS.



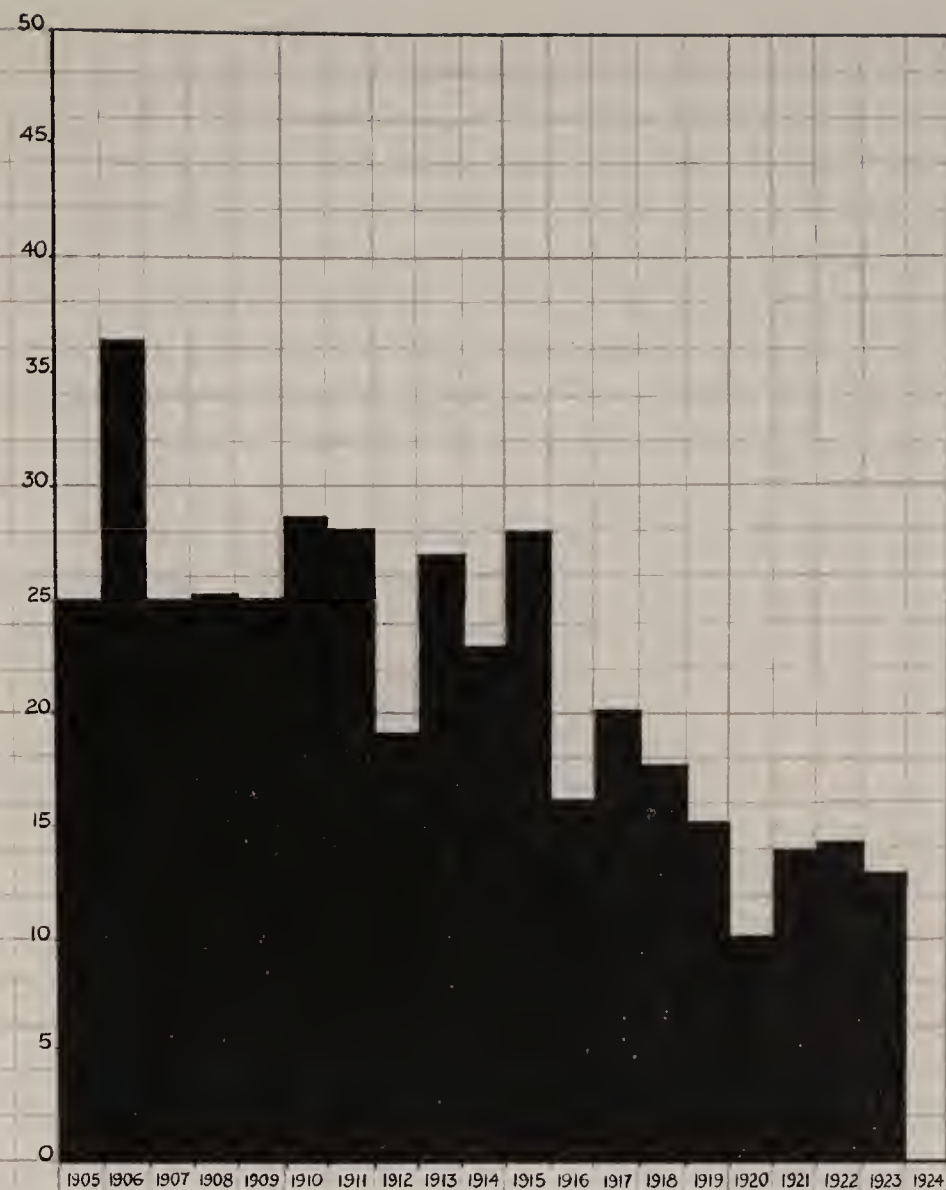
TOTAL MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 0-1 MONTH.

AMONG CHILDREN AGED 0-1 YEAR
MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN

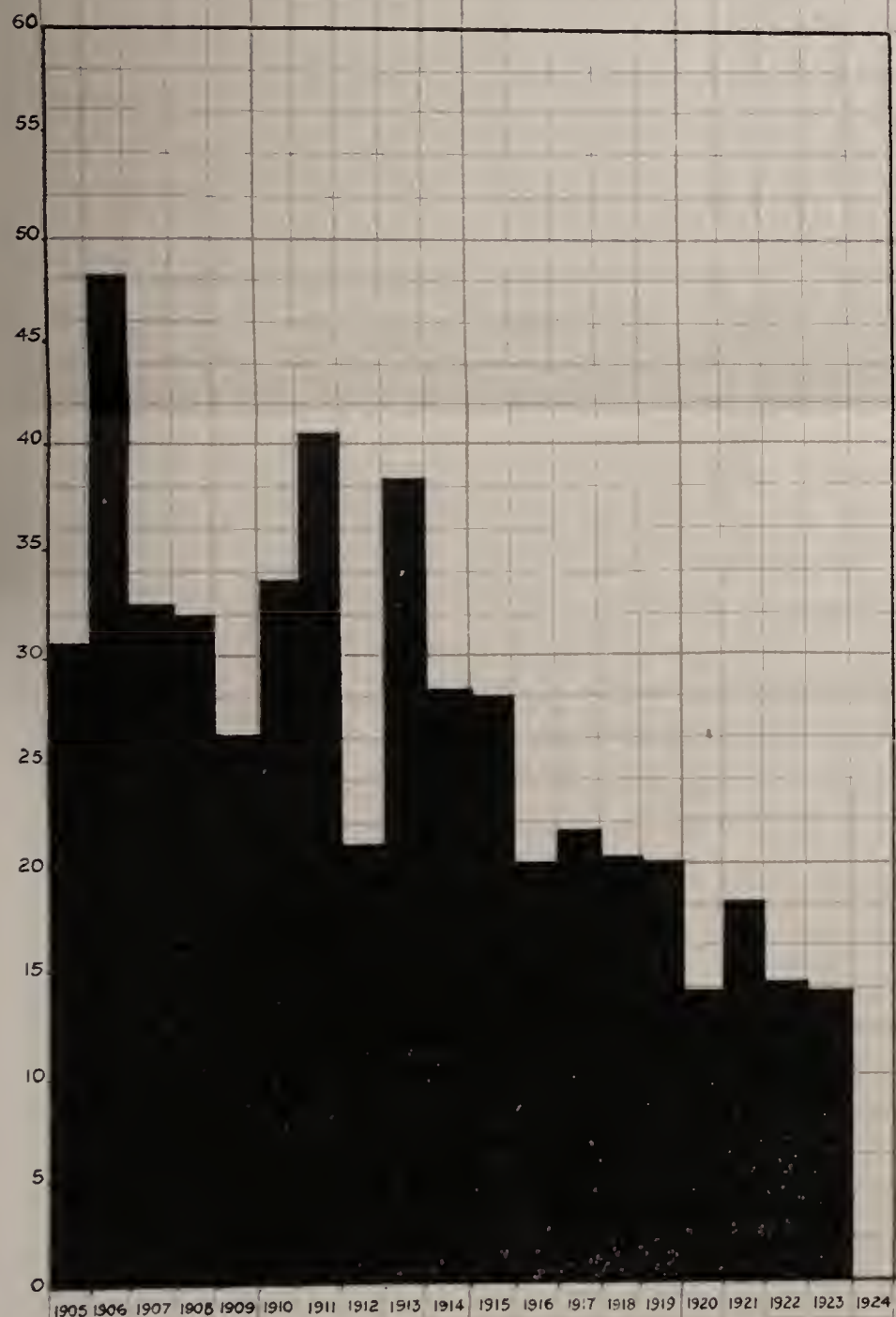




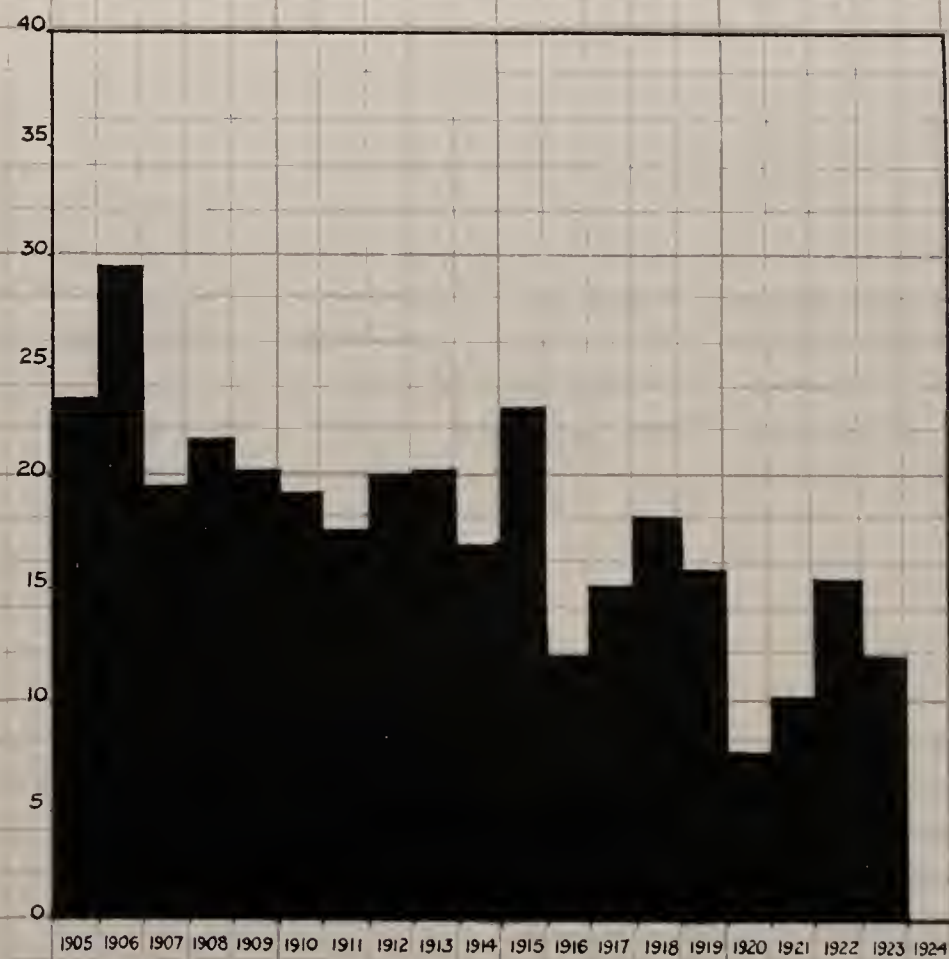
MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 1-3 MONTHS.



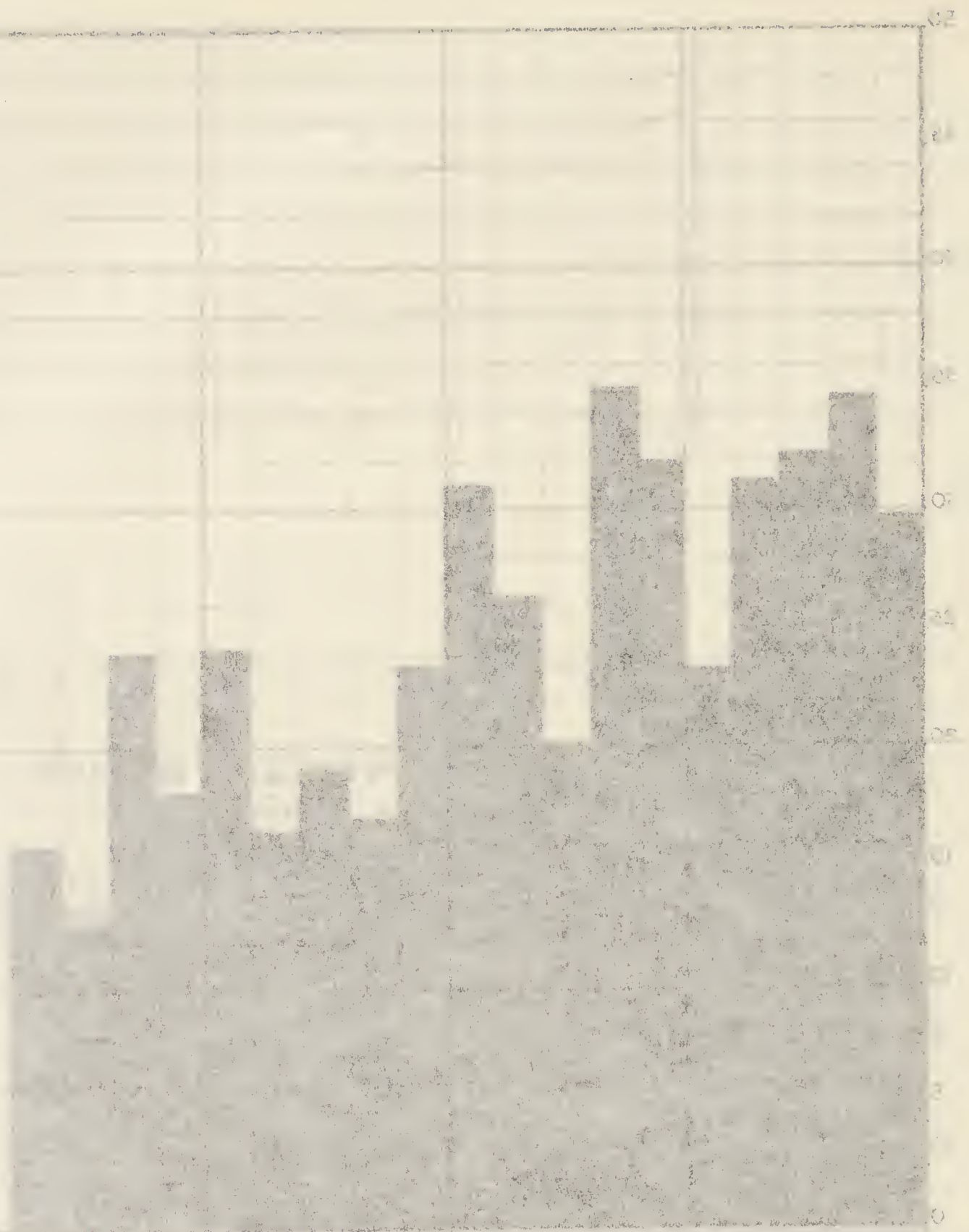
MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-9 MONTHS.



MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 3-6 MONTHS.



MORTALITY PER 1000 BORN
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 9-12 MONTHS.



MONTHLY PER 1000 POP.
 BIRTHS 1950-1959

V.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

The number of children born (2,426) and the Birth Rate which was 19.11 per 1,000 living continued the decline which has been apparent since 1920. Of the 2,426 births, 1,242 were males and 1,184 were females; 2,316 were legitimate and 110 illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births was 4.5. This proportion has gradually declined since 1918 and has now reached the pre-war figure.

The number of infant deaths was 238; of these, 133 were males and 105 females. Legitimate children numbered 220, illegitimate children 18. The death rate per 1,000 born was 98, one point higher than the rate last year.

The Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate are given in detail in Tables IA, IB, IE, and a detailed statement of the causes of and age periods at death in Table VA.

A comparison with the country as a whole and with the great towns is unfavourable to the Borough. Table IE. shews that Birkenhead with 150,000 population has achieved an Infantile Mortality of 62, and Bootle, 80,000 population, a mortality of 73. While it is true that five large Boroughs in Lancashire have slightly higher rates it is a deplorable fact that our figures are much too high.

The rate in the various Wards is seen in Table IA. A reference to previous Reports shews that although the rate for the town as a whole remains about the 100 mark, it is subject to wide local fluctuation. Thus the figures for Avenham Ward for the year 1920 and on are 89, 69, 89 and 120, and for Fishwick 66, 75, 67 and 120 respectively. With regard to the causes of death there is a decrease of 12 from Measles, an increase of 6 from Whooping Cough and an increase of 10 from Pulmonary causes. All the remaining figures are practically the same as those of last year.

The improvement in Infant Mortality in the last 20 years has not affected those under one month of age, notwithstanding the fact that the total mortality under one year has been reduced by 50 per cent. The steady improvement equally spread over the remaining selected ages under one year is illustrated in the appended Chart. This improvement is due mainly to diminution from the diarrhoeal group of diseases which is due in part to the abolition of the privy midden, in part to the replacement of the horse by the motor and the consequent abolition of the middenstead, the substitution of fresh milk by dried milk, the avoidance of ground pollution by yard paving and also to other general sanitary improvements.

Year	Legitimate Births	Deaths of Legitimate Children	Rate per 1000 born	Illegitimate Births	Per cent of total	Illegitimate Deaths	Rate per 1000 born
1913	2722	...	...	142	5.2	...	...
1914	2671	...	...	147	5.5	..	...
1915	2387	...	...	132	5.5	...	...
1916	2150	...	...	143	6.6	...	...
1917	1831	...	...	167	9.0	...	...
1918	1754	...	...	181	10.3	...	...
1919	1984	...	...	174	8.0	...	...
1920	2810	280	99	174	5.8	21	120
1921	2534	278	109	177	6.3	38	215
1922	2350	225	95	132	5.6	17	129
1923	2316	220	95	110	4.5	18	164

TABLE VA.

Infant Mortality, 1923.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes:—											
Certified	58	24	6	11	99	41	36	31	29	236	
Uncertified	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	
										M	F
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	5
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
Convulsions	4	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	8	1
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis .....	...	2	1	1	4	6	6	4	6	16	10
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	11	12	23	22
Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	3	2	12	8
Gastritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis .....	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
Rickets .....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	3	3	...	...	6	—	...	...	...	4	2
Atelectasis	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	9	5	1	5	20	4	...	...	...	16	8
Premature Birth	34	8	3	2	47	2	1	...	...	24	26
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	2	1	3	8	3	2	3	...	8	8
Other causes	3	...	...	...	3	..	2	5	4	7	7
Total.....	59	24	6	11	100	41	36	32	29	133	105

There is also an improvement in the developmental group of diseases which follows pretty closely the general infantile mortality curve and also the birth rate. It favourably affects the lives of the very young, i.e., up to the end of the second week. The respiratory group, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, shews practically no improvement in the period covered by the Chart relating to these diseases, and constitutes the chief difference between our figures and those of towns more fortunately placed as regards climate.

The Western Lancashire Seaboard with its heavy rainfall is in Preston combined with excessive industrial smoke. The climate and its pollution are together responsible for much of the deaths caused by Bronchitis and Pneumonia. In November and December we were afflicted by a continuous succession of Westerly gales, which were especially felt in the river estuary. The results were seen in the occurrence of a large number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, especially among infants, thus, the infantile mortality which for the first three-quarters of the year had been 93, 89 and 75, rose to 136 per 1,000 born and the position of merit among the 21 Lancashire and Cheshire Great Towns which had been 6th, 11th and 15th sank to 21st in the last quarter of the year, and was only exceeded by one large district in the whole country for the same period. One might be led to expect that the employment of women in factories would prove an easily ascertainable adverse factor in the production of a high infant mortality rate. In the 1921 Census it is stated that in the County area as a whole 380 out of every 1,000 occupied females are employed in textile occupations. The proportions in the County Boroughs, the Administrative County and in Preston are 292, 536 and 641 respectively. A careful examination of the figures shews that there is practically no connection between the proportion of women so employed and the infantile mortality rate.

It seems to be evident that there are two lines upon which the Authority should approach the problem. Firstly the diminution of atmospheric pollution and secondly the provision of Home Nursing, and Hospital treatment of those persons already affected. I regard the first two of these as of first rate importance to the Public Health.

By Dr. Mary Lowry.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eight cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, compared with nine in 1922 and eight in 1921. All eight cases occurred in private practice and all were attended by a Doctor or a Midwife. Four of the cases had a history of difficult labour—this was probably the source of infection. Of these one died. On investigation of the other four, a previous infection was traced in three of the cases. After studying the results of investigations of all cases of Puerperal Fever one is driven to the conclusion that “meddlesome midwifery” is responsible for a good deal of the infection and it is time that the public were taught that in midwifery patience and nature can do much more good than forceps and antiseptics.

Of the eight cases reported three died. All deaths occurred at home. One case occurred in February, one in April, one in May, one in July, one in August, one in October and two in November—one in St. John's Ward, three in Park, two in Trinity, and one in Deepdale. Four were treated at the Isolation Hospital, all of whom recovered.

TABLE VB.

Summary of Cases of Puerperal Fever.

YEAR	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths	No. of Births Registered	Incidence Rate per 1000 Births	Mortality per 1000 Births
1911	6	2	2726	2.20	0.73
1912	2	1	2753	0.72	0.36
1913	7	2	2888	2.42	0.69
1914	7	2	2841	2.46	0.70
1915	9	5	2546	3.53	1.96
1916	3	3	2315	1.29	1.29
1917	1	1	2019	0.49	0.49
1918	3	2	1906	1.57	1.05
1919	9	1	2086	4.31	0.48
1920	16	9	2984	4.69	3.01
Average	6.2	2.6	2506.4	2.47	1.03
1921	8	7	2811	2.82	2.49
1922	8	3	2482	3.22	1.20
1923	8	3	2426	3.30	1.24

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION OTHER THAN PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were eight deaths from Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy in the Borough. Of these eight deaths, two occurred from Eclampsia—a serious complication of pregnancy but one which with constant ante-natal care can very often be avoided. Two were sudden deaths which were unavoidable, one was from Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver—a fortunately rare but fatal complication of pregnancy. Of the other three it is difficult to judge from reports but they might be regarded as object lessons in sending abnormal cases to Hospital, as all three died at home.

	Births	Infant Deaths	Puerperal Fever		Deaths from other diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition
			Cases	Deaths	
Private Houses	2171	213	8	3	6
Nursing Homes	52	10	...	...	...
Royal Infirmary	203	13	...	...	2
Isolation Hospital .....	...	2	...	...	...
	2426	238	8	3	8

TABLE Vc.

Notification of Births Act.

THE BIRTHS WERE ATTENDED BY—	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
Midwives alone	285	359	296	220	228	1388
Doctors and Midwives	277	118	148	136	87	766
Doctors and Monthly Nurses .....	...	4	21	2	17	44
Doctors and Unqualified Women	28	34	37	34	29	162
TOTALS	590	515	502	392	361	2360

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of bodies of still-born children interred at the Preston Cemetery during 1923 was 146.

It has been possible to investigate the probable cause of 71 of these still-births. Adopting the same arbitrarily chosen divisions as formerly these were as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	22
Accidents of Labour	...	...	...	...	23
Illness of Mother	...	...	...	...	6
Abnormality of Child	...	...	...	...	7
Macerated Foetus	...	...	...	...	13
					<hr/> 71 <hr/>

There is very little difference in this table in comparison with previous years.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic, 2 North Road, 258 new patients, who made 397 attendances, were seen. This number compares very favourably with 1922, when the number of new patients was 225. It is an interesting fact that five of these mothers who had had previous still-births varying in number from one to four, have had a live child. More education of the public is required however before the Ante-Natal Clinic can properly be appreciated.

A great advance has been made in the usefulness of Ante-Natal work in the arrangements which are just being completed with the Preston Royal Infirmary whereby the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer will be responsible for the

treatment of Venereal Diseases in women. This active co-operation between the two departments ought gradually to make a difference in the number of still-births and in the extent of morbidity in the newly-born. This arrangement, made at the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health, has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

At the end of the year 1923, there were 39 names on the Register of Midwives for the Borough, 24 of whom were trained and 15 untrained. 129 routine inspections were made and 21 special inspections, while nine midwives were inspected during their conduct of a case. No midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board for infringement of the rules. It is satisfactory to have to report that the new midwives are beginning to get more work and I think we can with confidence look forward to the time when the "handy woman" will be a thing of the past. This event will be of immense advantage not only to the mother but to the newly-born child as our Health Visitors have often had hard work to undo the pernicious teaching of these "handy women."

In 40 cases application for the payment of the Doctors' fees under Sec. 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, were granted. £78 14s. 6d. was expended under this head.

In 88 cases the services of a midwife were arranged for at a cost to the Committee of £111 16s. od., and in 26 instances Home Helps were provided at a cost of £89 10s. od.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fifteen cases were reported as against 9, 12 and 21 in the three preceding years. Five serious cases were treated either as in-patients or out-patients at the Hospital; three serious cases were treated at home by private medical practitioners. The remainder were slight cases which shewed practically no symptoms at the time of the visit of the Health Visitor. They remained under the care of their own doctor until all signs of disease had disappeared. A full recovery of sight was obtained in all the cases.

MUMPS.

An epidemic of Mumps was noted in the early Spring which caused a considerable amount of illness.

CHICKEN POX.

Chicken Pox has been present practically the whole year and has affected one after another every district in the town.

INFECTIVE ENTERITIS.

Eleven cases were notified all of which occurred in the practice of one Medical Practitioner. There were 30 deaths of which 20 were those of infants, two between 1—2 years of age, and three between 2—5 years of age. The failure of notification is no doubt partially due to the knowledge that the Public Health Department is not in a position to do anything beyond offering advice, which can be very well done by the Medical Practitioner notifying the case.

Hospital provision and Home Nursing should be provided for this class of case. Fortunately the toll of life from Infective Enteritis is small compared with 20 years ago.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the Centres have increased during the year. The actual numbers will be seen in the table of work of Health Visitors. The courses given in Cookery, Sewing and Dressmaking continue to prove attractive and very useful.

The growth of the work is indicated by the following statement of attendances at the Centres since opening :—

TABLE VD.

Situation of Centre	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Deepdale Mill Street	144	1139	1471	1836	1741	2722	3318	3509	4024
Walker Street .....	...	1573	3051	2536	2398	2850	2824	4150	5233
Fylde Road	502	984	1771	2402	1543	2648	2732	2338	2889
Savoy Street .....	...	...	72	1280	997	754	1639	1896	2362
Manchester Road ...	...	260	1435	1774	1811	1991	2507	2488	2990
North Road .....	...	...	...	...	83	203	180	384	397
Totals	647	3956	7750	9828	8573	11177	13200	14765	17895

The details of the attendances last year are as follows :—

TABLE VE.
Number of Attendances at Clinics.

Situation of Centre	Total Infants (a)	New Infants included in (a) (b)	Older Children	Expectant Mothers	Total Attendances
Deepdale Mill Street	2630	305	889	205	4024
Walker Street	3701	297	1264	268	5233
Fylde Road	2205	230	533	151	2889
Savoy Street	1901	167	341	120	2362
Manchester Road ...	2315	195	536	139	2990
North Road .....	...	...	...	397	397
Totals	12752	1194	3563	1280	17895

In the tabular statement of the work of the Health Visitors it will be seen that 20,409 visits were paid to the homes. This is equivalent to a fraction over 15 visits per working day in each of the five districts.

In the district comprising Fishwick, Ribbleson and Deepdale the births appear to be somewhat in excess of the number in the other districts and the attendances at the Clinics are there showing a very rapid increase (representing the attendance at Deepdale Mill Street in 1920 as 100, the attendances in succeeding

years has been 122, 128 and 147 respectively). The Committee is appointing an additional Health Visitor for this district and is enquiring into the question of an additional Centre. It should be clearly understood that the main function of an Infant Welfare Centre is the prevention of disease by timely advice. Advice worth having can only be based upon accurate observation by an observer trained in the early signs of disease among infants. It is impossible for the Medical Officer to do satisfactory work unless the conditions allow of some privacy and quiet. These conditions cannot be obtained at Savoy Street where there is only one room available.

The Foods sold are practically the same as last year. There has been a large increase in the amount of foods supplied free, mainly, fresh and dried milk.

TABLE V_F.

Statement of Sale of Foods and Free Supplies during the Year 1923.

	Cows Milk.	Dried Milk.	Lactogol.	Virol.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foods Sold£	Nil.	757 13 9	6 15 0	98 13 10
Foods Supplied Free...£	776 1 6	149 4 9	Nil.	3 9 1
	776 1 6	906 18 6	6 15 0	102 2 11

	Ovaltine.	Vitmar.	C.L.O. and Malt.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Foods Sold£	168 14 11	0 15 0	6 14 6	
Foods Supplied Free...£	2 15 6	Nil.	0 13 3	
	171 10 5	0 15 0	7 7 9	

	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Foods Sold	1039 7 0	1075 6 2	1566 5 1	1714 0 0
Value of Foods Supplied Free	932 4 1	576 0 3	893 8 3	406 0 0

TABLE V.G. SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

District	Wards	Visits to																
		Ante-Natal Cases	Births		Older Children				Disease Conditions								Total Visits	
			1st Visits	Re-Visits	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Fever	Diarrhoea, etc.	Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps, Chicken Pox, etc.	Pneumonia	Erysipelas		Influenza
1	Fishwick Ribbleton Deepdale	390	607	1873	610	301	240	220	9	1	...	12	35	73	3	10	...	4384
2	Park Trinity	151	534	1076	741	597	658	705	16	10	12	10	64	112	11	9	...	4706
3	St. Peter's Moorbrook Part of Maudland	107	524	1336	395	355	216	507	12	...	...	9	24	174	...	...	...	3659
4	Christ Church ... Ashton Part of Maudland	158	417	1174	626	547	520	409	11	...	24	13	58	218	8	22	...	4205
5	St. John's Avenham	154	376	971	572	449	281	317	26	1	...	34	47	180	12	35	...	3455
	Totals	960	8888		9266				1295								20409	

THE WORK OF THE VOLUNTARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following items are abstracted from the Eighth Annual Report of the Association. The amount and the quality of the work done demand a continuous and self-sacrificing effort on the part of the ladies concerned for which no praise is too high.

SNOW HILL CENTRE.

(Dr. Rhoda Murdoch).

1.—Treatment Department.

			Cases.	Attendances.	
1921	...	...	145	...	787
1922	...	...	775	...	1470
1923	...	...	990	...	1650

The cases are children under 5 years of age suffering from so called Minor Ailments, and include Rickets, Tuberculosis of Glands, etc., Anaemia, Epilepsy and Gastro Intestinal and Respiratory conditions.

2.—Massage Clinic.

(Miss G. W. Spencer).

			Cases.	Attendances.	
1921	...	...	34	...	892
1922	...	...	36	...	1012
1923	...	...	47	...	1020

Diseases treated :—Deformities and Paralysis due to Rickets, Infantile Paralysis and Congenital Deformities.

3.—Dental Clinic.

(Mr. P. A. Gardner, L.D.S.).

			Cases.		Attendances.	
			Women	Children		
1922	...	...	54	18	...	270
1923	...	...	124	30	...	290

Details of Dental Operations :—

					1922.		1923.	
Extractions :—								
Local Anaesthetic		...	...	250	...	170		
General		...	...	34	...	60		
Simple		...	...	6	...	5		
Fillings	...	...	...	112	...	160		
Dressings	...	...	...	73	...	70		
Scalings, etc.	...	...	...	50	...	60		
Dentures :—								
Partial Sets		...	...	—	...	7		
Complete Sets		...	...	—	...	5		
Cases completed...	...	...	...	13	...	13		

4.—Cookery Teaching.

“ The experiment of holding a short course of six lessons in cookery in the evening was tried so that mothers would be able to attend without their babies and thus give their undivided attention to the demonstration. The course was so much appreciated that a second one was arranged after Christmas when the attendance greatly improved. . . . ”

BABY DAY.

“ Baby Day, celebrated in the Public Hall on 17th July, proved a very busy day for the helpers and a very enjoyable one for the crowds of mothers and children who attended. The principal feature of the afternoon was the exhibition of work of mothers attending the various Centres in the town. The exhibits were so uniformly good that the task of awarding the prizes was no light one. The Committee are much indebted to Mrs. John Leigh for judging the Needlework, and to Miss Marshall and Mrs. Simmonds for judging the Cookery.

The Essay Competition revealed an unexpected reserve of originality and apt expression of ideas on the part of many of the mothers. The reporter of the “ Lancashire Daily Post,” who had the opportunity of reading some of the essays, wrote a very descriptive article in the columns of that paper mainly composed of extracts from the essays themselves. All those who were privileged to read the essays felt amply rewarded for any services they may be giving by noting the expressions of appreciation on the part of the mothers for the benefits conferred on them.

Various Demonstrations were given by the Health Visitors, and opportunities were provided for mothers to see the Massage work of Miss Spencer, who treated a number of her tiny patients during the afternoon. . . . ”

A Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare was held at the Guild Hall on October 10th and 11th under the joint auspices of the National Baby Week Council and of the Health Committee. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Dewhurst) presided. The subjects included Housing and Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal Welfare and Sunlight and Health, the latter an illustrated lecture by Professor Leonard Hill. The addresses given were much appreciated by the moderate number of people present.

VI.—Sanitary Administration.

(1) STAFF.

F. A. SHARPE, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health, Schools Medical Officer, Port Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer.

JAMES WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Vict.
Assistant Medical Officer, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

MARY LOWRY, M.B., Ch.B., M.A. (Edin.).
Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

A. PORRITT, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon. (Part time.) Jan.-Feb.

R. FINCH, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Whole time.) Appointed March.

W. H. ROBERTS, F.I.C., Borough Analyst.

Chief Clerk : W. SHARP.

Matron, Isolation Hospital : J. G. BOOTH.

Matron, " Chestnuts " Hospital for Consumption : E. DOHERTY.

Health Visitors : M. M. BOTTOMLEY, E. A. COOPER, L. ROSS, E. PARK,
D. LAFFERTY.

Tuberculosis Nurses : J. EDMONDSON, M. COLE.

Sanitary Inspectors : J. MARSDEN (Food). Retired February, 1923. W. BARON, Cert. R.S.I. E. CROSTHWAITE, Cert. R.S.I. H. HOLDEN, Cert. R.S.I. H. D. WRIGHT, Cert. R.S.I. J. B. MORGAN, Cert. R.S.I. H. HORNBY, Cert. R.S.I. A. S. WILLIAMS, Cert. R.S.I. Appointed October, 1923.

(2) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Hospital is a modern institution, consisting of an administration block, 4 ward blocks, laundry and other necessary premises.

The ward blocks contain two main wards and two side wards each. The accommodation is for 60 beds.

During the year 334 cases were admitted, compared with 312 in 1922 and 426 in 1921.

In addition to Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria a large number of cases of other illnesses, including a severe case of Anthrax, were treated.

TABLE VIA.

Disease	In Hospital Dec. 31, 1922	Admitted		Dis- charged	Deaths	Remaining Dec. 31, 1923
		No.	Per cent of Notified			
Enteric Fever	1	14	87	11	4	...
Scarlet Fever...	17	187	84	187	3	14
Diphtheria.....	7	113	78	108	9	3
Measles	2	2	...	4	...	...
Erysipelas	1	6	15	6	1	...
Tuberculous Conditions...	...	4	...	...	3	1
Pneumonia ...	...	2	4	1	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	1	100	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	...	4	50	4	...	...
Anthrax .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	28	334	...	321	22	19

TABLE VIB.

Length of Stay in Hospital of Patients discharged in 1923
whether admitted in that year or previously.

Disease for which admitted.	No. of Cases Died or Discharged during 1923	Days in Hospital	Average length of stay	Corresponding Figures for :		
				1922	1921	1920
Enteric Fever	15	300	20.00	25.22	29.57	...
Scarlet Fever	190	6206	32.66	35.86	33.85	...
Diphtheria	117	2690	23.00	30.44	39.49	...
Measles	4	122	40.50	17.33	...	...
Erysipelas	7	53	7.50	...	...	...
Tuberculous Condition...	3	19	6.33	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	27	13.50	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	5	5.00	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	56	14.00	38.00	...	...
Total	343	9478	27.63	32.87	32.00	

TABLE VIc.

Disease for which Admitted.	Days in Hospital in 1923	Average Beds occu- pied daily	Corresponding Figures for :		
			1922	1921	1920
Enteric Fever	298	0·81	0 52	0·66	...
Scarlet Fever	6305	17·27	18·49	26·14	...
Diphtheria	2673	7·32	9·81	9·63	...
Measles	64	} 0·99	0·98	...	...
Erysipelas	50				
Tuberculous Conditions...	110				
Pneumonia	27				
Encephalitis Lethargica...	5				
Puerperal Fever	56	}			
Anthrax	49				
Total	9637	26·40	29·80	36·43	...

TABLE VIId.
Diagnosis of Cases Admitted in 1923.

Disease for which admitted.	Actual Disease found																
	Alcoholic Poisoning	Acute Enteritis	Pneumonia	Middle Ear Disease	Meningitis	Puerperal Mania	Septic Burns	Cellulitis of Neck	Sc. Fever & Diphtheria	Chicken Pox	Septic Throat C'ditions	Laryngeal Spasm	Scarlet Fever	Glands in Neck	No Disease diagnosed	Diagnosis confirmed	TOTAL ADMITTED
Enteric Fever	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	179	187
Diphtheria	25	2	2	2	..	82	113
Measles	2	2
Erysipelas	6	6
Tuberculous Conditions.	4	4
Pneumonia	2	2
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anthrax	1	1
	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	25	2	2	2	2	285	334

Deaths numbered 22, compared with 11 in 1922 and 7 in 1921.
The causes of death were as set out below.

TABLE VI E.

Disease for which admitted.	No. of Deaths	Cause of Death	No.
Scarlet Fever	3	Scarlet Fever	3
Enteric Fever	4	Pneumonia	1
		Meningitis	2
		Middle Ear Disease	1
Pneumonia	1	Pneumonia	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	Meningitis	1
Tuberculous Condition...	3	Tuberculous Peritonitis	2
		Tuberculous Meningitis.	1
Erysipelas	1	Erysipelas	1
Diphtheria	9	Diphtheria	7
		Scarlet Fever	1
		Tuberculous Abscess in Chest	1

TABLE VI F.
Scarlet Fever Return Cases.

Case.	No.	Particulars.	Period after Discharge.
1 K. P.	142	Discharged 12-12-22	
G. C. P.	1	Infected 30-12-22	18 Days.
J. D.	16	Discharged 2-3-23	
2 L. D.	17	Discharged 6-3-23	12 Days.
L. D.	45	Infected 14-4-23	
3 I. T.	93	Discharged 4-9-23	
M. T.	115	Infected 8-9-23	4 Days.
4 H. P.	104	Discharged 28-9-23	
J. P.	135	Infected 6-10-23	8 Days.

Cases coming under the above description are those in which the infection has in all probability been derived from a case which has been discharged from Hospital within an arbitrarily fixed period of three calendar months. They are four in number, and represent 2.1 per cent. of the cases discharged, as compared with a similar number and percentage last year and 10 and 3.9 in 1921.

WORK DONE IN BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY DURING 1923.

The following is the number of specimens examined during the year :—

Specimens of sputum examined for Tubercle Bacilli ...	584
Throat swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli	744
Specimens of blood examined for diagnosis of Typhoid Fever (Widal Test)	12
Other miscellaneous specimens	10

1350

VII.—Housing.

That portion of the work of the Public Health Department relating to the fitness of dwellings has been dealt with in Section II. A summary appears in the appended Schedule :—

There has been an appreciable increase in the number of houses made fit; the conditions of the various trades employed, and the lowered costs of materials, contributing to this result.

In the Inspections under the Housing Regulations, 1910, attention is directed to the number of rooms per house, and the number of persons occupying them. The following are the facts elicited :—

Enquiries re Housing—497. Total Occupants—2,084.

TABLE VIIA.

No. of Rooms per House.		Number of Persons per House.												TOTAL.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		No. of Families.												Houses.	Occupant
1 Room	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Rooms	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	2
3 Rooms	...	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	6	13
4 Rooms	...	8	54	52	46	41	29	12	6	4	1	1	..	254	1024
5 Rooms	...	10	29	32	25	25	16	6	8	3	2	..	..	156	638
6 Rooms	...	1	8	9	16	7	9	5	4	3	1	1	1	65	324
7 and over	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	..	1	1	14	83
Total Families	...	22	97	96	89	74	54	26	19	11	4	3	2	497	...
Total Persons	...	22	194	288	356	370	324	182	152	99	40	33	24	...	2084

The figures above the heavy lines represent families living under conditions of overcrowding, that is, more than two persons per room.

There is no evidence of gross overcrowding, the average number of persons per house being 4.19, as compared with 4.26 at the 1921 Census; 6 houses (1.2 per cent.) were overcrowded. The occupants of these overcrowded houses numbered 52 or 2.7 per cent. of the whole; the corresponding figure at the 1921 Census was 7.4.

The Census for 1921 gives the population of the Borough as 117,426, an increase of 313 since 1911. The Registrar-General estimates the population in 1923 to be 121,700, an increase of 4,274. The natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 6,889.

The houses erected since the 1911 Census are shewn below to amount to 1,332, which on the basis of 4.26 persons per house is sufficient to absorb the natural increase, but make no provision for those badly housed or in lodgings or overcrowded.

No. of Houses built each year 1911 to 1923.

Year.	No.
1911	193
1912	143
1913	142
1914	118
1915	95
1916	45
1917	19
1918	2
1919	1
1920	13
1921	8 + 226 by the Council.
1922	33 + 244 „ „
1923	50
Total	<u>1332</u>

HOUSING SCHEDULE.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	50
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme ... ..	...

1.—INSPECTION.

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,162
Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	501*
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	3
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4,691

*Included in 5,162 above.

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	4,417
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a). Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—

(a) by owners
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners intention to close	Nil.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(b). Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	122
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) by Owners	122
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(c). Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3†
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

† Notices served in 1922.

12 Houses were voluntarily closed.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1923.

The School Medical Service Report

For the Year 1923.

Medical Services Sub-Committee :

MR. ALDERMAN J. HUBBERSTEY, Chairman.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. SNELHAM.

THE REV. DEAN E. PYKE.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. HERBERT.

E. P. BERRY, ESQ.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. E. MORRIS.

H. HOWARTH, ESQ.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. RAMSEY, M.B., C.M.

MISS HOYLE.

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. M. PIMBLETT.

MRS. MEGAHY.

Officers :

I.—
Superintendent School Medical Officer : F. A. SHARPE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer : ELIZABETH ROSE, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Surgeon : E. HUTSON, L.D.S.

School Nurses :

Margaret E. Marsden. Amy Butterfield. May Singleton. Gertrude Whalley.

Dental Nurse :

Annie L. Whitehead.

Clerk :

W. A. Kenny.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the work of the School Medical Service during the year 1923.

The Report describes the manner in which the Service is meeting the increasing medical requirements of the school children and the very great importance of the problems raised thereby.

In general terms we have reached a position where no further improvement in the Service is possible without increase of staff and re-organisation.

The Inspection Clinic is rapidly growing and in itself absorbs practically half the time of the Inspecting Officer.

There is a distinct gap between the number of children submitted for refraction and ordered glasses and the number who obtain them. It is probable that the direct employment of an Ophthalmic Surgeon, placing the whole question of the treatment of the child with defective vision, including the provision of spectacles, under one officer would prove an advantage.

The needs of the crippled child, whether due to Tuberculosis, Congenital Defects, Infantile Paralysis or Rickets, are stated. They present a two-fold problem of education and treatment, which is being met by a few of the larger authorities. Their experience and the success we have gained in the treatment of the delicate child at the Open Air School should be of value in formulating our own proposals later.

The question of the appointment of a Physical Instructor is of great importance. Those members of your Committee who are familiar with the work done at the Park and Grammar Schools cannot fail to have been struck by the very great part played by organised physical training in the curriculum of Secondary Schools. The needs of the child in the Elementary Schools are no less insistent.

Further provision is needed for the educable mentally defective.

The Dental part of the Scheme is admirable as far as it goes but the fact must be faced that we do not cover the ground and that the appointment of an additional Dental Surgeon is long overdue.

Dr. Rose in drawing up the report has provided a record of satisfactory achievement towards which Medical Officer, Dental Surgeon, School Nurses and Staff have given their best. They have been supported by the Committee's kindness and consideration and by the willing help of their colleagues in the office of the Director of Education.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. A. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TITHEBARN STREET,

PRESTON,

JUNE, 1924.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The scheme of supervision of child life under the auspices of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee includes the visiting of children up to the age of five years. The records obtained in this way are transferred from the Public Health Department to the School Medical Service. Thus, during the past year a medical and social history of all children born in 1918 who entered upon school life during 1923 was furnished to the Inspecting Medical Officer and the important details transferred to the School Medical Card.

3.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The accommodation available and the average attendance for the year 1923 are as follow :—

	Number of Schools.	Recognised Accommodation.	Average attendance for year ended 31st March, 1923.
Church of England	20	13398	6880
Roman Catholic	9	9443	5740
Nonconformist	7	3095	2405
Council	3	1898	1497
Total	39	27834	16522

The average attendance is 24 less than that of 1922, which was 108 less than that of 1921.

During the year alterations and repairs have been carried out at the following schools :—

St. Wilfred's, Roper's, St. Mary's R.C., St. Andrew's Girls' and Infants', St. Michael's, St. Augustine's Boys', St. Ignatius Boys' and Central, St. Joseph's Girls', St. Stephen's, St. Thomas', Ashton Wesleyan Infants', St. Mark's, St. Paul's, Deepdale Council (outside only), Sacred Heart, Emmanuel, Ribbleson Avenue, Orchard, Roebuck Street Council, St. Mary's Street Wesleyan.

27 Visits have been paid to the various schools by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

4.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children examined during Routine Inspections varies from year to year. During 1923 the number was 5,269, as compared with 5,866 in 1922 and 5,245 in 1921. In the Entrants group (ages 5—6) there were 1,509, in the Intermediate group (ages 8—9) 1,951, and in the Leavers group (ages 12—13) 1,809.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) UNCLEANLINESS.

Owing to overcrowding in the homes and the poverty of the parents due to unemployment, there is small wonder that the clothing of the children is not as clean as one would wish. The trouble is very rarely in connection with bodily cleanliness, but the condition of the hair always has been a source of worry. The system of examining a child a fortnight after having given a "warning" card continues to work well, and comparatively few children require exclusion from school. Home visits paid by the Nurses on account of uncleanness :—

1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
2938	2691	2622	2446	1732

During their visits to Schools the nurses examined 22,563 children, as compared with 21,806 in the preceding year. Of these, 3,214 required attention on account of uncleanness, the percentage being 14.24, whilst that of last year was 13.10.

(b) MINOR AILMENTS.

Not many minor ailments are noted during Routine Inspections. They are, as a rule, speedily attended to at the Clinic.

(c) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

During the year the cases of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids noted numbered 279, as compared with 208 in 1922. Previous years give the following numbers :—

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
148	290	323	282

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.

Suspicious cases of glandular or other forms of Tuberculosis were as usual sent on to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Not many such were found during Routine Inspections, but now that so many delicate children find their way to the Inspection Clinic such cases do not readily escape detection.

The numbers for the last few years are as follows :—

1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
31	42	51	69	74	52

Classification of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Officer :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Suspicious Tuberculosis	1	2	3
Tuberculous Glands ... ..	...	1	1
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Pulmonary Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...
No definite signs of Tuberculosis ...	7	8	15
Diagnosis pending	3	3	6

(e) SKIN DISEASE.

As stated in last year's Report, most of these cases have attention at the Minor Ailments Treatment Centre, leaving few to be noted during Routine work.

(f) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

During the year there were 17 children suffering from external eye disease who were referred for treatment. Most of such cases attend the Treatment Centre, so that the number found in school is small. Numbers found during the last four years :—

1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
17	17	25	62

(g) VISION.

During 1923 there were 581 children referred for treatment on account of Defective Vision. Taking the Intermediate and Leaver Groups together, the percentage of those found requiring attention is much the same as in the previous year, viz., 12.4, as against 12.0. The total number, however, shows an increase. Numbers for several years back :—

1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
581	553	614	627	615	810

The age groups as 8-9, 12 and 13 gave the following results :—

Age.			Number examined.	Referred for Treatment.			Percentage Defective.
8-9 years.	Boys	.....	1000	...	116	...	11.6
	Girls	.....	951	...	141	...	14.8
12 years.	Boys	.....	758	...	90	...	11.9
	Girls	.....	687	...	71	...	10.3
13 years.	Boys	.....	187	...	22	...	11.8
	Girls	.....	177	...	26	...	14.7

(h) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

During Routine Inspections 41 children were referred for treatment suffering from Ear Disease and 16 suffering from Deafness. This, of course, gives only a small proportion of children so affected, as the number attending the Treatment Centre is high. Numbers referred for treatment :—

1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
41	46	34	66	50	62

(i) DENTAL.

The number of children submitted for inspection is slightly less than that of last year. Our scheme includes the examination of children ages 6 and 7, and the re-inspection of older children who have been inspected in previous years. Thus in June, 1915, at the inception of the scheme, the routine examination was of children aged 6 and 7. This took 2 years and 3 months to perform. At the next inspection new children aged 6 and 7 were examined and the children who had been examined previously, now aged 8 and 9, were re-examined. This examination took 4 years. We are now engaged upon the third inspection. This consists of new entrants, aged 6 and 7, re-examination of those examined in the second inspection, now aged 10 and 11, and the re-examination of those examined at the first inspection, now aged 13 and 14. The scheme as it affects All Saints' is appended as an example, where it will be noted that children born in 1911, 1914 and 1915 have received no attention whatever. The length of time taken to execute this partial dental scheme is excessive and can only be remedied by the appointment of an additional Dental Surgeon.

Year of Dental Inspection.	Dates of Birth.										
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
1915 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1923	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...

1.—First Inspection, aged 6-7.
2.—Re-inspection, aged 9-10.
3.—Re-inspection, aged 13-14.

(j) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

The following table shows the number of children affected by Crippling Defects. At first sight the number appears to be large, but many of the conditions are so slight as to cause little or no disability.

Age.		5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	Total.
Nature of Defect.		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
A.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.													
1.	Bones of Hand ...	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2.	Spine ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3.	Spine and Hip ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2
4.	Hip ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	4
5.	Lupus and Infantile Paralysis	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
6.	Knee ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	5
7.	Lupus and Glands in Neck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
8.	Ankle ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
9.	Hip and Knee ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Total ...		.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	12
B.—NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.													
1.	Infantile Paralysis—												
	One Leg ...	2	2	1	2	.	2	.	2	1	2	2	13
	Both Arms ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	Both Legs ...	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	3
	One Arm ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	4
	One Arm and one Leg	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3
2.	Congenital Defects—												
	Club Foot or Feet ...	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	5
	Leg ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
	Arm and Leg ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	Hip—Cong. Dislocation	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
	Arm or Hand ...	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	3
3.	Injuries—												
	Accidents ...	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2
	Ante-Natal or at Birth	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
4.	Rickets—												
	Spine ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4
	Leg ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
5.	Rheumatism and other Infections	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Grand Total ...		5	3	4	3	.	4	6	3	9	5	6	51

The next table gives the number of those who can without difficulty attend an ordinary Public Elementary School, and it has been found that there are only 12 cases where a special school would be required in order that these children might have the benefit of education.

Age.	5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		Total.	
Sex.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Attending Public Elementary School without difficulty	4	3	3	3	.	4	5	3	7	4	6	5	5	5	9	8	7	5	1	5	2	.	49	45
Fit only for Special School where education combined	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	6	6

The third table gives some idea of the condition of the children, showing the numbers of those who would benefit by treatment, such as massage, electricity or operation.

Age.	5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		Total.	
Sex.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Condition considered final and not likely to be improved by further treatment.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	1	2	2	.	4	3	3	2	.	2	1	.	15	13
Requiring treatment ...	3	3	2	1	.	2	3	3	5	2	1	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	.	2	.	.	26	28
Requiring after-care ...	2	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	.	12	10
Requiring expensive boots or surgical appliances	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.

The Infirmary is most helpful in the treatment of many of the cases, but it would be of the greatest benefit if there could be a separate Treatment Centre for crippled children where nurses who have had special training in remedial exercises, fitting on of splints, etc., could work under the direction of a surgeon who has specialised in this work.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Under the system in operation in the Borough it is the duty of the Head Teacher to report the occurrence of and the suspected occurrence of Infectious Diseases among the scholars to the Medical Officer of Health. The cases are visited by the staff of the Medical Officer of Health and the results of these visits transmitted through the Director to the Head Teacher. Information as to the period of necessary exclusion and the actual cause of absence in suspected cases is also given. Daily information collected from the records of the Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Nurses and School Nurses is prepared and collated with the information in possession of the School Attendance Officers. The following table shows how the different schools were affected. Measles was not present in epidemic form. There was an increase in the amount of Whooping Cough and Mumps.

TABLE A.

Cases of Infectious Disease Reported by Head Teachers:

SCHOOL.	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ring w'm Eczema, Sore Eyes Heads, &c.	Influ- enza.
Parish Church .....	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	..
St. James' .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Augustine's .....	...	...	3	...	6	14	3	...
St. Saviour's .....	...	1	3	...	50	19	2	...
Grimshaw Street .....	...	...	6	...	43	...	1	...
St. Stephen's	2	4	...	...	37	3	2	50
Christ Church .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hincksman Memorial	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
St. Mary's R.C.	3	...	5	...	7	16	...	...
St. Wilfrid's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3
Sacred Heart .....	...	...	7	...	1	1	2	...
Ashton Wesleyan .....	...	...	...	1	2	24	5	...
St. Andrew's	2	...	8	4	13	71	9	2
Roebuck Street Council	2	2	18	3	15	36	11	11
St. Walburge's	1	...	7	...	12	4	3	...
St. Mark's .....	...	...	8	...	1	10	1	...
St. Peter's	2	...	2	...	3	8	3	...
Emmanuel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthbert's	1	...	2	2	12	6	2	...
Eldon Street Council .....	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	...
Moor Park Wesleyan .....	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
English Martyrs' Elementary	3	...	6	1	8	...	4	...
St. Jude's .....	...	...	6	...	1	4	...	1
Deepdale Council	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
St. Paul's .....	...	1	8	...	3	3	...	...
St. Ignatius' Elementary .....	...	1	22	...	20	9	1	...
All Saints'	2	...	2	...	8	18	3	2
Holy Trinity ..	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
Orchard U.M.F.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
St. Joseph's .....	...	1	2	...	12	...	2	...
St. Matthew's	3	4	5	...	7	...	...	...
St. Matthew's Branch .....	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Ribbleton Avenue	1	1	5	...	8	5	2	...
St. Mary's National .....	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...
St. Mary's Street Wesleyan .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
St. Thomas's	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Open Air School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	19	141	12	289	275	72	69
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
Park Secondary School	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	...
Catholic Convent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catholic College .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston Grammar School .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B.

Cases of Infectious Disease reported by Head Teachers, shown in Age Groups.

	0-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10 & Over	Total
Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	3	5	4	6	4	3	6	31
Measles	2	2	2	8	3	...	1	1	..	19
Whooping Cough .....	...	6	14	52	30	18	11	8	4	143
Diphtheria .....	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	12
Chicken Pox	11	18	34	109	48	29	18	19	6	292
Mumps .....	...	8	44	71	52	38	25	20	19	277
Ringworm, Eczema, Sore Eyes, Head, etc. ....	...	1	16	26	12	6	4	4	3	72
Influenza .....	...	7	7	20	6	7	9	7	6	69

7.—FOLLOWING UP.

The number of visits paid by the nurses to the homes of children found defective during Medical Inspection was 3,649. Carelessness and ignorance on the part of parents no doubt accounts for the number of visits required in some cases, but in others the lack of money has a good deal to do with it. Number of visits :—

1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
3649	3667	3564	4080	3528	4113

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

It is very encouraging to find so many parents and children attending the Inspection Clinic each morning. It used to be possible after the morning Session at the Clinic to go on to a school for routine inspection, but now only on two days of the week can this be done. Each year the number of attendances has increased, this year being 997 above that of last year. Particulars as to numbers attending :—

INSPECTION CLINIC, 1923.

Defect.	On Books		New		Discharged.		Left on	
	1st Jan., 1923.		Cases.				the books.	
Malnutrition or Debility	...	15	...	127	...	118	...	24
Uncleanliness, Head	—	...	34	...	33	...	1
„ Body	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Skin Diseases	13	...	348	...	350	...	11
Eye	9	...	257	...	259	...	7
Ear	4	...	159	...	153	...	10
Nose and Throat	10	...	159	...	156	...	13
Enlarged Glands	4	...	104	...	106	...	2
Defective Speech	—	...	5	...	5	...	—
Teeth	1	...	28	...	28	...	1
Heart and Circulation	7	...	49	...	52	...	4
Lungs	5	...	60	...	54	...	11
Tuberculosis, Definite	6	...	41	...	34	...	13
„ Suspected	10	...	13	...	12	...	11
Nervous System	5	...	22	...	22	...	5
Deformities	—	...	15	...	13	...	2
Other Defects	26	...	850	...	845	...	31
Total	<u>115</u>	...	<u>2271</u>	...	<u>2240</u>	...	<u>146</u>

Total Attendances	...	1921	...	1,287.
		1922	...	3,453.
		1923	...	4,450.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.

The Treatment Centre still continues to play an important part in the School Medical Service. The number of children attending, with the diseases for which treatment was given :—

MINOR AILMENTS TREATMENT CENTRE.

Defect.	Remaining on Books Dec. 31st 1922.	New Cases	Discharged.	Remaining on the Books Dec. 31st 1923
Ringworm, Head and Body	9	142	135	16
Scabies	2	15	15	2
Impetigo	34	249	271	12
Minor Injuries .....	...	29	29	...
Other Skin Diseases	70	1175	1198	47
Otorrhoea	71	152	169	54
Blepharitis	15	209	210	14
Miscellaneous	22	101	134	9
Total	223	2092	2161	154

Total attendances, 1923	...	...	31,625
„ „ 1922	...	...	30,964
„ „ 1921	...	...	35,640
„ „ 1920	...	...	29,605

VISITS OF NURSES TO CHILDREN FOUND DEFECTIVE.

			1920.		1921.		1922.		1923
Home visits, following up	...	...	4080	...	3564	...	3667	...	3649
Home visits re Cleanliness of Head	...	...	2446	...	2622	...	2691	...	2938
Children inspected, re Cleanliness of Head	...	...	20785	...	22049	...	21806	...	22563
School visits	...	...	434	...	385	...	416	...	363

(b) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

The treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids has been markedly successful. Especially has this been noted in the cases operated upon. Of the 279 cases referred for treatment during the year, 129 had operative and 15 non-operative treatment at the Royal Infirmary. Of those who wished treatment by their own doctors, 18 had operative and 28 non-operative treatment. There were 171 cases belonging to previous years which (except in 6 cases) had either medical or surgical treatment. The Royal Infirmary supplied surgical treatment to 143 and medical treatment to 5. Private practitioners gave operative treatment to 8 and 9 cases respectively. In Table IVc the results of 1923 and previous years are taken together.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment of Tuberculosis is largely in the hands of the Tuberculosis Officer, who decides which children would benefit by residence in Sanatoria. He also advises the School Medical Officer as to which children should be excluded from school. Non-infectious cases are received at the Open Air School in Moor Park.

Number of children sent to Institutions :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Freshfield, near Liverpool.	7	5	12
Bowdon, Cheshire ...	...	7	7
Eastby, near Skipton ...	10	...	10

During 1923 the Preston Royal Infirmary has given treatment to the following cases of Tuberculosis affecting school children :—

Glands of Neck ...	...	...	...	18
Hip ...	...	...	...	1
Peritoneum ...	...	...	...	2

(d) SKIN DISEASE.

As in 1922, children found during Routine Inspections to be suffering from skin diseases are few in number, being only 28, or .53 per cent. The Treatment Centre, however, gave attention to 1,581 fresh cases.

(e) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

The commonest external eye disease is Blepharitis, and most of the children suffering from it had Clinic treatment. Cases thought to be due to eye-strain were sent on to the Infirmary for expert advice.

(f) VISION.

During the year 581 children were found to have Defective Vision, and of these 393 obtained treatment. Including cases belonging to former years, 957 children were submitted to refraction. The Infirmary attended to 874 and private doctors or opticians to 83. Glasses were obtained by 383 children, 8 being supplied at the expense of the Education Committee.

(g) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

There were 57 cases referred for treatment owing to Ear Disease and Defective Hearing. Head Teachers sent on 223 children to the Treatment Centre from the various schools.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOLS' DENTAL OFFICER.

For the Period January 1st to December 31st, 1923.

SCHOOLS VISITED	Particulars of Attendances and Work at Dental Clinic.											
	No. of Children Examined at School	No. Treatm't Required	No. requiring Treat-ment.	No. accepted Treat-ment.	No. refused Treat-ment.	No Informa-tion available	Own Dentist.	No. of actual Attend-ances at Clinic	No. of Teeth Extracted	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
St. James'	8	1	7	7	...	...	...	42	...	56	7	1
St. Augustine's	333	117	216	166	12	...	38	545	6	732	415	16
St. Saviour's	183	61	122	95	4	...	23	304	4	414	178	2
Grimshaw Street	154	67	87	48	7	...	32	131	...	162	66	3
Orchard	76	25	51	24	6	...	21	74	...	101	39	1
St. Paul's	111	56	55	42	7	...	6	184	2	248	114	4
St. Ignatius	297	150	147	113	9	...	25	266	...	369	150	4
All Saints'	157	66	91	75	7	...	9	280	...	386	155	11
Holy Trinity	53	30	23	19	1	...	3	64	...	111	22	1
Roper's	68	26	42	37	1	...	4	103	...	136	88	7
Open Air	119	25	94	94	...	...	...	130	13	210	26	6
Casuals Examined at Dental Clinic	952	3	949	949	...	...	...	1381	925	813	114	3
TOTALS ... 1923	2511	627	1884	1669	54	...	161	3504	950	3738	1374	59
do. ... 1922	2539	719	1820	1578	86	...	156	3595	926	3786	1570	35
do. ... 1921	2918	1047	1871	1570	42	...	259	3760	731	3783	1909	15
do. ... 1920	2597	1066	1531	1365	31	23	112	3515	433	3047	3159	8
do. ... 1919	1939	870	1069	986	26	23	34	2442	497	1976	2238	4
do. ... 1918	2657	171	1486	1278	102	52	54	1976	437	2035	1650	12
do. ... 1917	2354	353	1470	1268	103	27	72	2044	683	1301	1762	43
do. ... 1916	2689	1428	1340	1234	46	10	56	2388	771	2084	2480	105

(h) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The large amount of work done by the Dental Department can be best seen by a glance at the tabular report. There were 12 more children attended the Dental Clinic than in 1922, but 91 fewer attendances. There were 24 more extractions, 48 fewer stoppings and 196 fewer dressings than in the previous year.

(i) SPEECH DEFECTS.

There were 87 children attending school suffering from defective speech. Stammering was observed in 77 cases, some of which were very bad. It would be of great benefit if there was a special class for such children, to be taught by a teacher trained in this work, as stammering is a serious drawback not only in school but in after-life.

9.—OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

(a) PLAYGROUND CLASSES.

As yet there are no Playground Classes in this area.

(b) OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

Although Preston is by no means an ideal spot for Open Air work, the school in Moor Park proved itself of great benefit to the children who attended it. The summer was again disappointing as regards weather, but there can be no doubt that the daily rest and careful feeding, along with the open air life, enabled to attend school children who would otherwise have had to remain at home as semi-invalids.

The number of those who attended during 1923 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On the Books 1st January, 1923	32	57	89
Admitted	22	27	49
Discharged	24	31	55
Remaining on Books 31st December, 1923	30	53	83
Re-admitted .....	...	...	10

Average daily attendance during the year was 74.00.

The Age and Sex of those admitted.

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals
Boys	2	3	7	2	2	2	4	...	22
Girls	3	5	1	4	4	3	5	2	27
Discharged—													
Boys	3	3	4	3	...	2	9	24
Girls	1	2	2	...	1	6	5	14	31

The average length of stay at the School of those discharged in 1923 was, inclusive of holidays, 19 months, 17 days.

10.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Considering the high place which physical training now takes in Education, it is surely a mistake that no instructor specially trained for this work has been appointed. The fine physique seen in many of the scholars attending secondary schools, although due to various causes, is doubtless largely brought about by the very excellent instruction given by those who have had special training in Physical Culture.

11.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

Owing to alteration in the amount of income below which parents may send their children for free dinners, the number of meals supplied during the year is only 79,715, as compared with 120,382 during 1922. The following table gives the number of meals supplied at each centre and the number of children benefited by the scheme.

Centre.	Number of Meals supplied.	Number of Children.
Marsh Lane	17524	177
Glover's Court	42491	351
Maitland Street	9273	71
Roebuck Street	10427	97
Total	<hr/> 79715 <hr/>	<hr/> 696 <hr/>

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

The swimming lessons given at the Open Air Bath in Moor Park and the Saul Street Baths appear to have been much appreciated by the school children. The number of attendances was 11,070, as compared with 5,705 in 1922. 7,522 attendances were made by Boys and 3,548 by Girls.

13.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

In most cases parents are most anxious to do what is advised in order to make their children free from any defect to which their attention has been drawn. The number of parents who bring their children to the Inspection Clinic is, in itself, evidence of their desire for advice regarding defects noticed by themselves.

14.—CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

Thanks are again due to the teachers for their very valuable help both during Routine Inspections and in the carrying out of the Clinic work.

15.—CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

As in the case of the teachers, the work of the School Attendance Officers cannot be too highly valued with regard to School Medical Service work. Their various activities were enumerated in last year's Report, giving some idea of their usefulness.

17.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a)

Nineteen children were examined on account of Mental Deficiency, the necessary certificates being forwarded to the Director of Education.

(b).

Blind (including partially Blind) attending Certified Schools	Blind Asylum, Liverpool 1 Boy. Blind Home, Fulwood 4 Boys. Do. do. 2 Girls.
Deaf and Dumb attending Certified Schools	Royal Cross School, Preston 2 Boys. Do. do. 4 Girls. Boston Spa 1 Boy. Do. 1 Girl.
Mentally Defectives attending Certified Schools	Pontville 3 Boys.

19.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

PARK SCHOOL.

In 1923 there were 395 girls examined, as compared with 488 the year before. The health of the School as a whole has been good, and the report of percentages of those having defects compares very favourably with that of last year. Miss Stoneman has kindly continued to do the work of "following up," and Miss Warne and Miss Bass, whose excellent work with regard to Physical Culture is seen in the fine physique of the girls, have again prepared the statistics of the Medical Report.

Number examined.	Age.	No Defect.	1 Defect.	2 Defects.	3 Defects.
30	10	47%	47%	6%	...
38	11	47%	45%	8%	...
60	12	47%	43%	8%	2%
77	13	54%	43%	1.5%	1.5%
91	14	62%	33%	5%	...
49	15	65%	33%	2%	...
30	16	43%	47%	10%	...
17	17	70%	18%	12%	...
3	18	100%	...	...	...

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1923.

Defect or Disease.	Number recommended for Treatment.	Number kept under observation.
Heart and Circulation	10	6
Lungs (Bronchitis, etc.)	2	1
Skin Affections	6	1
Ear Affections	2	...
Dental Defects	140	3
Defective Vision	4	2
Tonsils and Adenoids	7	...
Other Defects and Diseases ...	16	3

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (Reported by Dr. J. Walker.)

During the year 322 boys were examined. The general health and physique of the boys have continued to maintain a high standard.

The greater number of the defects discovered at previous examinations have been remedied, and this is reflected in the decreased percentage of defects found in the older boys.

The new boys also shew a standard of physical fitness slightly above the average of previous years.

The following table shews the percentage of those with defects in each age group from 8 to 17 years of age.

Number Examined.	Age.	No Defect.	1 Defect.	2 Defects.	3 Defects.
4	8	50%	50%	...	...
8	9	100%	...	...	...
12	10	75%	25%	...	...
54	11	66.7%	25.9%	5.6%	1.8%
73	12	69.9%	27.4%	2.7%	1.1%
90	13	67.8%	26.7%	4.4%	...
54	14	72.2%	22.2%	5.6%	...
17	15	76.5%	17.6%	5.9%	...
8	16	75%	25%	...	...
2	17	100%	...	...	...

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1923.

Defect or Disease.	Number recommended for Treatment.	Number kept under observation.
Heart and Circulation	2	10
Lungs (Bronchitis, etc.)	3	2
Ear Affections	1	1
Dental Defects	31	0
Defective Vision	25	4
Tonsils and Adenoids	2	2
Other Defects and Diseases ...	5	12

21.—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

There were 168 children examined for work during the year. The work was usually of a light character, and where any child was considered at all delicate a special note was appended to his or her examination card.

23.—MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 34 Scholarship candidates, 22 Girls and 12 Boys, medically examined. Those who had any defect had the requisite medical attention, and were able to proceed with their studies.

TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS.

(a). The average number of visits per annum made by the School Nurses to each School	3
(b). The total number of Examinations made of Children by School Nurses in the year in the Schools	22563
(c). The number of individual children found unclean	3214

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

1st January to 31st December, 1923.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	Number of Code Group Inspections		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Entrants	767	742	1509
Intermediates	1000	951	1951
Leavers	945	864	1809
No. of other Routine Inspections.....	...	...	...
Total.....	2712	2557	5269

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of Special Inspections...	79	88	167
No. of Re-Inspections	163	147	310
Total.....	242	235	477

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1923.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		NO. OF DEFECTS.	NO. OF DEFECTS.	NO. OF DEFECTS.	NO. OF DEFECTS.
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
	1	2	3	4	5
Malnutrition .....		...	...	...	...
Uncleanliness Head .....		...	...	...	...
" Body .....		...	...	...	...
Skin	{ Ringworm, Scalp	4	...	1	...
	" Body	1	...	...	...
	{ Scabies	7	1	...	...
	{ Impetigo	2	...	2	...
	{ Other Diseases(non-tubercular)	14	...	...	...
Eye	{ Blepharitis	15	...	3	...
	{ Conjunctivitis	2	...	1	...
	{ Keratitis .....	...	...	...	...
	{ Corneal Opacities .....	...	...	...	...
	{ Defective Vision	417	55	82	...
	{ Squint	19	1	8	...
	{ Other Conditions	45	...	10	...
Ear	{ Defective Hearing	16	2	5	...
	{ Otitis Media	41	...	3	...
	{ Other Ear Diseases .....	...	...	...	...
Nose and Throat	{ Enlarged Tonsils	177	25	12	...
	{ Adenoids	59	13	11	...
	{ Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	9	...	4	...
	{ Other Conditions	5	9	2	...

Defective Speech .....	...	...	...	...
Teeth :—Dental Diseases	27	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation { Heart Disease :—	20	13	3	...
Organic	11	8	...	...
Functional	91	11	9	...
Anaemia	58	41	3	...
Lungs { Bronchitis	18	17	4	...
{ Other non-tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary :—	28	...	...	...
Definite .....	...	...	...	...
Suspected .....	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary :—	...	...	...	...
Glands .....	...	...	...	...
Spine .....	...	...	...	...
Hip .....	...	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints..	...	...	...	...
Skin .....	...	...	...	...
Other Forms .....	...	...	...	...
Nervous System { Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...
Chorea	1	...	...	...
Other Conditions	1	...	...	...
Deformities { Rickets	1	...	2	...
Spinal Curvature .....	...	1	...	...
Other Forms	8	...	1	...
Other Defects and Diseases	65	16	12	...

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	TOTAL
BLIND (including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified School or Classes for the Blind	4	2	6
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	1	...	1
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified School or Classes for the Blind	1	...	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	3	4
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution .....	...	2	2
DEAF (including Deaf and Dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified School or Classes for the Deaf	3	5	8
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution .....	...	...	...
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified School or Classes for the Deaf .....	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .....	...	1	1
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution .....	...	...	...
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	3	...	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	9	8	17
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	3	3	6
EPILEPTICS.	Notified to the Local Control Authority.	Feeble-minded .....	...	...	...
		Imbeciles	3	6	9
		Idiots	1	...	1
		Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics .....	...	1	1
	Suffering from severe Epilepsy.	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	1	...	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	2	3

	Epinephry which is not severe.	At no School or Institution .....	...	...	...
	Infectious pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	...	...	...
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution .....	...	...	...
	Non-infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	7	6	13
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	6	4	10
		At Public Elementary Schools	14	22	36
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	8	13	21
	Delicate children (e.g., pre or latent tuberculosis, mal-nutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	35	41	76
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	4	5	9
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	8	9	17
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	3	5	8
	Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease).	At Certified Hospital Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools .....	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools	36	36	72
		At Other Institutions .....	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	4	2	6

PHYSICALLY
DEFECTIVE.

B.—Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Code Groups :			
Entrants	1509	187	12·4
Intermediates	1951	483	24·8
Leavers	1809	378	20·9
Total (Code Groups).....	5269	1048	19·9
Other Routine Inspections...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the year ended
31st December, 1923.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see
Group V.).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under Treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin—			
Ringworm, Scalp and Body	145	6	151
Scabies	10	7	17
Impetigo	280	3	283
Other Skin Disease	39	2	41
Minor Eye Defects—			
External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.	211	13	224
Minor Ear Defects	193	30	223
Miscellaneous, (e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chillblains, etc.)	1348	28	1376
Total	2226	89	2315

TABLE IV.—*Contd.*

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (Excluding Minor Eye Defects Treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	874	52	31	957
Other Defect or Disease of the eye (excluding those recorded in Group I.) .....	...	...	...	...
Total	874	52	31	957

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	624
(b) Otherwise	61

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	343
(b) Otherwise	40

The number of children who were provided with glasses by the Education Committee was eight.

TABLE IV.—*Contd.*

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
272	26	298	57	355

TABLE IV.—*Contd.*

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

- (1) Number of Children who were :—
 (a) Inspected by the Dentist :
 Aged :

Routine Age Groups.	5.....	—	Total.....	1559
	6.....	338		
	7.....	366		
	8.....	5		
	9.....	26		
	10.....	139		
	11.....	269		
	12.....	201		
	13.....	195		
	14.....	20		
Specials		952	
Grand total			2511

	Routine	Special	Total
(b) Found to require treatment	935	949	1884
(c) Actually treated	602	949	1551
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	...
(2) Half-days devoted to ...	{ Inspection..... 21 Treatment.....420 }		Total..... 441
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment			3504
(4) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth...3738 Temporary Teeth... — }		Total.....3738
(5) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth... 422 Temporary Teeth... 528 }		Total..... 950
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions			—
(7) Other operations	{ Permanent teeth... 897 Temporary teeth... 536 }		Total.....1433

TABLE IV.—*Contd.*

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	3
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	22563
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	3214
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	...
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken : (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ... ..	......